# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
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AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,
With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, Usefulness and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Hearts and Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate and beautiful Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.

MICHIGAN is justly regarded as one of the most fertile and productive States in or out of the Union, and we know that many of its farmers are ardent friends and promoters of Rural Improvement.—Indeed we hold, upon testimony which is becoming patent to the whole country, that the soil, climate and people of the Peninsular State, not only render it most inviting and desirable to those who leave the East for a home in the West, but superior to some distant sections which have been preferred by thousands who could as easily have pitched their tents within its borders. Believing thus much of Michigan, and knowing that a large proportion of its farmers, horticulturists and mechanics are imbued with a progressive and enterprising spirit, we anticipated that the State Fair (held at Detroit, Sept. 24-27,) would prove a fine one, exhibiting manifestations of advancement in the several branches represented. And, though our hopes were far from being realized in some respects, the Fair was a creditable one, considering the untoward circumstances under which it was inaugurated and held—such as the war excitement, depression of the times, unfavorable season for fruit, and recent bad weather, which prevented many from sowing their wheat in time to prepare for or attend the exhibition. Of what we saw during a day's visit to the Fair, (the 25th,) our note-book furnishes memoranda for the summary which followeth.

On entering the Fair Grounds—pleasantly located on the "Cass Farm," about two miles from the center of the city—we were surprised at the striking contrast, in several respects, to the appearance of the Provincial Show, the previous morning. The first sight was unfavorable—the old buildings, &c., contrasting poorly with the fine new ones at London. Our next surprise was to find the ordinarily "outside shows" on the *inside*, and occupying very prominent positions, with venders of nostrums alongside. "Friends and brethren" of the Michigan State Ag. Society, "these things ought not to be"—for, even though they *pay*, temporarily, you cannot, in the long run, *afford* to thus add to your receipts, nor can any kindred association.

FLOWERS AND FRUITS.

Our first view of the Exhibition proper was in FLORAL HALL. This was finely decorated, the festoons of evergreens being very tastefully arranged. The display of Flowers, however, was limited, though their arrangement was excellent. The show of Dahlias was fine, and prominent; of hot-house plants and floral ornaments, somewhat meagre. Messrs. HUBBARD & DAVIS, Detroit, made the largest floral display, though WM. ADAIR and JOHN FORD, of the same place, had a fine assortment of cut flowers and bouquets. Mrs. ANNA C. SHERWOOD, of Detroit, was the principal amateur contributor, and made a very creditable exhibition of cut flowers and hardy annuals. Cut flowers, floral ornaments, &c., were also shown by Mrs. T. T. LYON, Mrs. B. HUNTER, Miss E. CASTERTON, and others. A fine specimen of the *Cobea scandens* (a remarkably rapid growing and beautiful climber,) was exhibited by J. W. KNAPP, Detroit, who also had a show of hot-house plants, seedling pansies, &c. The Hall also comprised well-arranged, though small displays of Pianos and Melodeons, Sewing Machines, Pine Cone and Worsted work, Paintings, Drawings, Daguerreotypes, specimens of Penmanship, &c. Two Landscapes by HART, and one by CHURCH—exhibited by PHILO PARSONS, Esq., Detroit—were the chief attraction among the paintings. The whole display was arranged in a very tasteful and unique manner. A Tank Aquarium in the center of the Hall, some twelve feet square, stocked with lake fish, (supplied by GEO. CLARK, of Ecorse,) and a fountain playing, was the great attraction.

THE FRUIT was shown in a spacious tent—too spacious for the amount, though the display was fair in quality, and good for the season. Mr. T. T. LYON, of Plymouth, a prominent exhibitor, said the show was only about half in quantity, compared with last year, and far below in quality—yet we thought it included many fine specimens. C. L. WILLIAMS, Detroit, had a large variety of summer, autumn, and winter apples; Mr. LYON, Plymouth, a choice collection of apples, pears, native grapes, &c.; and L. LLOYD, Plymouth, a fine assortment of summer and winter apples. WM. ADAIR made a fine show of pears, as did HUBBARD & DAVIS and D. S. OSBORNE, of Detroit. N. B. HASKELL, Monroe, had a show of grapes, blackberries, and Prince Albert and Cherry currants. B. McCREARY, Detroit, excellent foreign grapes; and H. C. KILBORN, Detroit, a large number of seedling grapes, and five established varieties, all from Kelly's Island, Ohio. H. B. LUM, Sandusky, Ohio, fine specimens of the Bermuda sweet potato.

GRAIN, DAIRY AND VEGETABLES.

In this hall we found a limited show, but fair, with some superior articles in each class; some thought the exhibition a decided success. The *Grain* was *not* such, in either quality or amount, as the farmers of Michigan could easily present. BLOSS & Co., of Detroit, had a fine display of garden seeds. The display of *Vegetables* was creditable—a fine variety, and mostly good. J. O. McCLENATHEN, Adrian, had choice "Ear Drop" tomatoes, for preserving, and fine DAVIS' seedling potatoes. The *Dairy Products* comprised some thirty specimens of Cheese, and about twenty crocks of Butter—poor show for a State Fair, though about equal to ours at Elmira (a good dairy region,) last year. A few loaves of bread were shown near the butter, but we were *not* on the "tasting committee" and cannot aver as to quality.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES were tolerably well represented, but we had not time to examine and note the display in the hall, and cannot speak from a cursory view. The reader will remember we had only one day in which to see the whole Fair, and of course will not expect a critical report.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

There was a small exhibition of Implements, Machinery, &c., but several good items in the line of reapers and mowers, horse-powers, plows, grain drills, cultivators, &c. GEO. DODGE, Kalamazoo, and B. MARTIN & Co., Cleveland, were the principal exhibitors of plows, each having a good display. In Mr. D.'s fine assortment we were glad to see the celebrated Jointer or Michigan Double Plow, which seems to be increasing in popularity. SEYMOUR'S Grain Drill and Fertilizing Machine, convertible also into a Broadcast Sower—an Ontario county (N. Y.) machine—attracted considerable notice, though Mr. S., who was on hand, is *not* a great talker. It was entered for six different purposes—a rare combination for one machine. PRINDLE'S Ag'l Cauldron and Steamer (another Western New York invention,) was exhibited in operation—a good thing, and drew a crowd. BEARDSLEY'S Hay Elevator, another valuable article, was also shown in practical operation. A machine for hoeing or cultivating wheat grown in drills—having small cultivator teeth, on wheels—was observed as an apparently valuable invention, as well as a novelty. It was invented and exhibited (after using the past season,) by A. B. TRAVIS, of Oakland Co., Mich. By changing the teeth it can be used as an ordinary wheel cultivator—and by using a less number of teeth two rows of corn can be cultivated at once. It has a practical look. Some of the grain drills presented improvements—such as the "Buckeye," (we don't know whose patent or make,) which has a rotary motion in the hopper, while the grass seed sower is attached in *rear* of the drill teeth and sows broadcast. There were other noteworthy matters, but we cannot particularize.

MECHANICS' HALL contained a few good machines, but, as a whole, the show was meagre.

After seeing that portion of the show in halls and tents—except the *Lager Beer Hall*, of which we only observed the *conspicuous* sign—we wended our way to the

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

The several classes of Domestic Animals were well represented—much better than the other departments,—and we regret that want of time forbade our taking more than a hasty glance at the show of Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Swine, and consequently precluding us from properly seeing many things worthy of notice. Speaking of this portion of the Fair a Detroit paper says:—"There is a large number of excellent Cattle on the ground, and the Horses are about the best that can be mustered in the State, and that is saying a good deal. The Sheep and Hogs are of first rate quality, and seem to be in better condition than those that were exhibited last year, and the Poultry seem to partake of the general improvement."

OF CATTLE there was a fine exhibition. We were told it was full as good, and nearly as large as at any previous Fair. The show of *Short-horns* was fully an average. Among the principal exhibitors in this class were C. W. GREEN and J. H. BUTTON, of Farmington, SAM'L LYNDON and S. SLY & SONS of Plymouth, J. B. CRIPPEN of Coldwater, D. M. UHL of Ypsilanti, A. H. & D. W. HEATH of Pontiac, HENRY WARNER of Dexter, J. B. SMITH of Wyandotte, &c. We noticed a great improvement in this class since our last previous visit to a Fair of the Society, six or seven years ago—and also in other stock.

*Devons* were fairly represented, in quality, but a less number than usual. JOHN ALLEN and C. H. WILLIAMS of Coldwater, J. W. CHILDS of Washtenaw Co., J. B. SMITH of Wyandotte, and perhaps others whose names were not ascertained, had good animals on exhibition, yet the Devons (judging from the show,) seem to be less popular in Michigan than New York and Canada West.

Of *Herefords* there were some very fine specimens. THOS. ASTON of Elyria, Ohio, showed nine head worthy of notice, including the imported bull "Chancellor," recently portrayed in the RURAL. He is much "better looking" than the *pictur*—a very fine animal. J. M. & C. M. BOWEN of Lima, Mich., were also prominent exhibitors in this class.

*Fat Cattle* were shown in good numbers, and of extra quality; a noble show—better, we were told, than ever before. HEATH & BRO. of Pontiac, had nineteen head (mostly three and four year olds,) of superior beeves. A pair of steers—one said to weigh 2,700, and the other 2,900—attracted marked attention. The whole lot was highly creditable.

*Grade* and *Native Cattle* and *Working Oxen* were absent from this as well as the Provincial Show—so "few and far between" that we did not observe any worthy of note. This is an inexcusable neglect, for we are sure Michigan farmers can make a good display in each class.

Of HORSES there was a grand exhibition, as every one said, but we had not time to examine or obtain particulars. The display included a number of thorough breds, and some fine carriage and trotting horses, as well as a good array of animals for draft, and all-work. The number of entries in the class for all-work was fifty-nine—very creditable. E. W. RISING of Richfield, C. L. TREADWELL of Hudson, O. INGALLS of Almont, and several others, had superior animals in this class. In the class of draft horses a very fine Suffolk Punch stallion was shown by F. B. SIBLEY, Detroit. Among the trotting teams; the bays (Loafer and Lounger,) of J. B. CRIPPEN, and the dapple grays of J. W. SAGE made some good stepping and were much admired. Mr. CRIPPEN'S stallion "Magna Charta," and other noted horses, were shown, but we had no opportunity of seeing their action or ascertaining names of owners and other particulars.

SHEEP were shown in goodly numbers—the show of both Fine and Coarse Wooled being the best, we learned, ever made in the State. Of Spanish Merinos the Messrs. WOOD of Lodi, (who showed sixty-nine head,) and N. S. SCHUYLER of Birmingham, had very good exhibitions. The *South-Downs* were also well represented. HENRY BIRGE of Waterford, had seven pens of this breed, including some of the WEBB stock. F. E. ELDRED of Detroit, Mr. WHITFIELD of Warterford, and SAMUEL TOMS of Ohio, exhibited some excellent specimens. The *Leicesters* and *Cotswolds* made a good display. R. GARDNER of Dearborn, S. TOMS, and others, had fine Leicesters. THOMAS ASTON of Ohio, was the most prominent exhibitor of Cotswolds, and had a fine show.

Of SWINE the show was very *fair*, though not large. J. S. TIBBITS of Livonia Center, had seven pens—including specimens of the Suffolk, Essex and Chester County breeds. LOUIS MORAN of Detroit, G. McDONALD of Windsor, C. W., E. HAMILTON of Royal Oak, and some others, showed animals having good points and proclivities.

THE POULTRY comprised quite a variety—a good display. We could only give it a glance, and took no notes.

—But, though we have many other things noted for mention or comment, we must conclude our hurriedly written account of the Michigan State Fair for 1861. Could we exhibit the difference between it and the last previous Fair of the same Society which we attended, (in 1854,) marked "progress and improvement" would be apparent in almost every department,—but we have neither time nor space for contrasts or comparisons, and can only congratulate our Michigan friends upon the capabilities and advancement of their State in Agriculture, Horticulture and Manufactures, and the intelligence, skill and enterprise displayed by those engaged therein.

### PEDIGREE WHEAT.

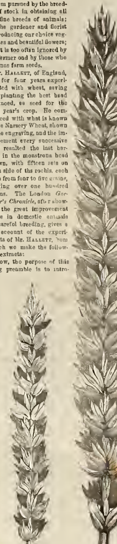
ALL are familiar with horses, cattle and sheep with long and puzzling pedigrees, and even men sometimes boast of the position and virtues of their fathers, g. f., and g. g. f. But wheat with a pedigree seems to be something new under the sun, where, according to SOLOMON, nothing new is to be anticipated. Pedigree, according to the lexicographers, means lineage, or the line of ancestors from which a person or tribe descends, and, whether properly applied to grain or not, we are not responsible for such use, for so we find it in our European journals, and an improved wheat with this title, of monstrous growth, advertised and recommended by the highest English authorities.

Nothing is more ridiculous than to consume the earliest and best grains and vegetables, and save those which are the latest and poorest, and about worthless, for seed; and yet this is too often the course practiced by farmers who save their own seeds; and if some of our extensive seed-growers do not pursue the same system, we are at a loss to account for many failures with ruta bagas, cauliflowers, &c. It was once, and, for aught we know, may now be the practice with some to plant the smallest potatoes—selling the best, dividing the second quality between themselves and the fatting pigs, and planting the poorest. This course may answer for a time or two, but if followed, especially on rather light land, will produce "pedigree" potatoes in a regular line of *descent*, for they will grow smaller and smaller.

As long as "like produces like," with certain general and slight variations, and occasionally with variations more marked, either for better or worse, so long will it be the duty of the farmer, the gardener and the stock-grower to take advantage of these differences for constant and permanent *progress*, by using for propagation only the best. This is the system pursued by the breeder of stock in obtaining all our fine breeds of animals; by the gardener and florist in producing our choice vegetables and beautiful flowers; but it is too often ignored by the farmer and by those who produce farm seeds.

Mr. HALLETT, of England, has for four years experimented with wheat, saving and planting the best head produced, as seed for the next year's crop. He commenced with what is known as the Nursery Wheat, shown in the engraving, and the improvement every successive year resulted the last harvest in the monstrous head shown, with fifteen sets on each side of the rachis, each with from four to five grains, making over one hundred grains. The London *Gardener's Chronicle*, after showing the great improvement made in domestic animals by careful breeding, gives a full account of the experiments of Mr. HALLETT, from which we make the following extracts:

Now, the purpose of this long preamble is to introduce the announcement that there is such a thing as a "Pedigree Wheat." Probably all good sorts originating in single selected ears, have more or less a pedigree—a certain proportion of the produce has each year been rejected as inferior, and from the remainder only, the grain has been derived which is ultimately offered in the seed market. We have, however, lately made the acquaintance, first in the advertising columns of our agricultural papers, and latterly in the fields where the crop was being cut, of a true "pedigree" wheat. The enormous ear represented, which looks like an object in the microscope, is the fairly drawn portrait of an ear which we have in our hand as we write. The lowest set of florets shown in the figure has been broken off—it was gathered early and before being fully ripe, in order that it might be sketched, and it has somewhat shrunk, not, however, more than a quarter of an inch in length, and correspondingly in width. The sets are generally of five grains each, four at either end, and there are fifteen sets on each side of the rachis. It is probably the most extraordinary ear of wheat that was ever grown. We have, however, a box before us containing many ears of fourteen sets on either side, and containing from ninety to one hundred and fourteen grains in each. And having been over Mr. Hallett's garden and wheat fields, at the Manor House, Brighton, we can vouch for the extraordinary character of the plants which occupied the garden plot (about the fourteenth part of an acre) where the seed had been dibbled a foot apart in every way, at the rate of four and a half pints per acre—and of the crops on two adjacent fields, the one dibbled at the rate of one peck per acre, and the other drilled in the ordinary way, at the rate of six pecks per acre.


NURSERY WHEAT. PEDIGREE WHEAT.

The interesting point in Mr. Hallett's wheat, however, is not the extraordinary character of individual specimens—this might be the result of an accidental concurrence of fortunate circumstances—it is the fact that this character has been inherited. It is now the fourth year since Mr. Hallett commenced the careful cultivation of the wheat plant. Commencing with an ear of Nursery Wheat four years ago, he has year by year selected most carefully the produce of the finest ears as seed for the next year's crop, and improving every successive harvest, he has at length more than doubled the size of the original ears.

What a careful register he has preserved of all his doings—how intensely the influence of "individual oversight and care" has been exerted—is plain from the plan before us of his experimental plot, where the position of every seed, the number of ears the plant derived from it has yielded, and the value and history of particular ears are recorded. We have in this plan an exact account of the successive rows A, B, C, &c.; and of their successive plants A 1, A 2, A 3, &c. And the following is a summary of some of these rows:

| Rows. | Plants or Stools. | Ears. | Misses. | Ears per Plant or Stool. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A ...... | 14 | 400 | — | 28½ |
| B ...... | 11 | 292 | 1 | 26½ |
| C ...... | 9 | 205 | 5 | 23 |
| D ...... | 15 | 342 | — | 23 |
| E ...... | 14 | 322 | — | 23 |
| F ...... | 14 | 276 | — | 20 |
| G ...... | 14 | 306 | — | 22 |
| H ...... | 12 | 317 | 2 | 26½ |
| I ...... | 13 | 304 | 1 | 23½ |
| J ...... | 14 | 430 | — | 30½ |
| Total .. | 130 | 3184 | 9 | 23 |

And then follows a calculation founded on the "rule of three," from which it appears that the produce is equal to 1,001,880 ears per acre, and that 650,000 grains of wheat or thereabouts filling a bushel, it only needs an average of 65 grains of wheat per ear to produce 100 bushels per acre, whereas the average number of grains on two of the poorer plants were 79 grains per ear.

A calculation of this kind, however, is of little agricultural value; but the thing which is of immense agricultural value is that a "pedigree" wheat will hand down the character of its ancestry—and if through a number of generations good qualities have been exhibited, those qualities will be certainly handed down, and the produce will make an effort to develop them, even in unfavorable circumstances. Perhaps the extreme detail of Mr. Hallett's superintendence during the progress of his experiment will best be gathered from the following letter with which we have been favored from him since our visit to his farm, where we were not fortunate enough to meet him:

"I now send you in a case with lid (fastened with a screw, over which is my seal), some of my very finest ears, among them the original from which the engraving was taken. I must ask you to bear in mind, however, that my drawing was made early in July, and while accurately faithful as to the number of sets and length, is not accurate as to the details of the chaff-glumes, as is the drawing (unfinished) which I made yesterday of what I consider my best ear, in fact the best I ever saw. This drawing is a fac-simile of this ear, up one side of which are 63 grains. It has 15 'sets,' the bottom one containing 4 grains, the next 5 grains, and the two next sets 6 grains each. It is this latter characteristic which I am now endeavoring to develop, as this, combined with number of sets, will give far greater produce than mere length. The ear Z 87, for instance, contains 123 grains, while A 17, the original of the engraving, contains but 113, so far as one can be sure of, but it was gathered so early that it is difficult to say exactly if there might not have been two or three more. I send you, however, its fellow ear (see the other A 17), to show what it would have been if allowed to be matured. No other long ear, however, exceeds 108 or 110.

"A 5 (111 grains) is of the same length as Z 87, and like it in general character—the sets 15 in number and closer together.

"As the 'stool' Z 87, from which the ear represented in the accompanying drawing is taken, is the 'stool' with which I start afresh this year, I am afraid to send you the original, lest any accident might happen; but the drawing is accuracy itself. I measured all the lengths with the compasses. My intention is to use this ear as my present starting point, starting again next year with the stool from that one of its grains which proves itself, upon counting the whole, to be the best. "Will the grains from the sets containing six produce more sets of six than the others? I shall try this.

"While upon this point, let me remark, that having found an ear this year which by some means had in coming into ear lost its upper half, I noticed that the result of the sap of the whole ear being concentrated upon half of it was that this was developed to an extraordinary degree with very full 'sixes,' and an attempted seventh in a set. This suggests to me to try next year the cutting off, say in March, from a 'stool,' every stem but one, con-

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centrating upon one ear the 'root power,' so to speak, of 20 or 30?

"If the result be what I anticipate, although it would not be legitimate to show this as a specimen of my wheat, it would be perfectly legitimate to show the progeny resulting from such a concentration of vital power in the parent. What do you think of this?

"It has been the great leading idea of my life, that the starting with an accidentally large ear is a very different thing from starting with a similar ear the result of descent, or pedigree. Take the case of two heifers identical in every respect but pedigree—the one what she is by accident, the other by design; the one worth £300, the other £25. From the former you may get any imaginable kind of progeny, from the latter only a good kind; in other words, you have fixity of type. And the good qualities gain the force, as it were, of impetus, by continual accumulation.

"If a farmer wants a good cabbage, mangel, or turnip, his instinct leads him to select a good parent—the same with regard to animals, horses, cattle or dogs—but the moment he approaches the cereals he no longer adopts the principle which he knows in other cases to be right.

"Is the trouble it would be, the cause of this? Let us see. From one grain planted in September, 1859, I shall this year, September 1861, drill 40 acres. A whole ear in 1859 would have planted 80 times as much. Now all farmers should be continually trying this as a matter of business, employing any kind of wheat they think likely to suit their purpose."

Let us add that we give this detailed account of Mr. Hallett's success, because it is an illustration of a general truth. Any of our readers gifted with the requisite patience, perseverance, and powers of observation, may realize it in his own experience. The produce of our crops is the result of mere average and annual treatment; the produce of our live stock is the result of a long continued effort on the part of our best breeders. Everybody knows that owing to this effort our cattle and sheep have individually and on the average increased immensely in weight and profitableness. Let the same effort be made on behalf of our cereal and other grains, and we doubt not Mr. Hallett's expectation of a similar improvement there will be fully realized.

* * *

## JACKSON COUNTY (MICH.) FAIR.

From sixteen to twenty years ago, when a resident thereof, we knew somewhat of Jackson Co., Mich.,—thought we had some knowledge of it agriculturally, and of the intelligence, skill and enterprise of its citizens. But on re-visiting the county and (now) city of Jackson two weeks ago, and attending the Annual Fair, we were surprised at the wonderful transition in all departments of production and trade, and the remarkable improvements in both Town and Country—in the residences, stores, ware-houses and public buildings of the city, and in the buildings, fences, cultivation and general management of farmers and horticulturists. All these things were noteworthy, yet the County Fair Grounds, and what we saw upon them, seemed the most astonishing. To find that the Jackson County Ag'l Society had permanent Fair Grounds, with better "improvements," in many respects, than most of the County Societies in Western and Central New York, was certainly unexpected—an "eye-opener" which not only reminded us of the state of the county a few years ago, and its remarkable progress since, but which led us to contrast it with our own region. But to the object of this article.

The Fair was much better than we anticipated, in any event, but considering the war, the fact that the State Fair was held at the same time, and other unfavorable circumstances, it was a decided success, although pronounced far inferior, in all respects, to last season. There was a fine display of stock—remarkable, considering location, and age of County and Society. Of Cattle, particularly, there was a much larger and better show than we expected. *Short-horns* were well represented, there being 48 entries—a grand show for the place and year. M. Shoemaker of Jackson, R. E. Aldrich and D. C. Vicery of Parma, Morgan Case of Napoleon, Chester Wall of Sandstone, and others, exhibited good animals in this class. *Devons* were shown in less numbers, but of good quality. The herds of Messrs. Merriman Bros., R. E. Aldrich, and M. Shoemaker were very creditably represented. The *Natives* and *Grades*, and *Working Oxen*, were not numerous, but we saw some fine specimens of each.

The display of Horses was quite creditable (112 entries)—including some good working and carriage teams, trotting horses and stallions. We noticed a fine St. Lawrence stallion, (a good image of his sire, "Old St. Lawrence,") and also some good Morgan stallions and colts. Considerable attention is evidently given to the improvement of horses in the county, judging from the animals shown by Messrs. D. W. Taylor, E. A. Ferris, J. B. King, R. J. Crego, J. L. Butterfield, M. Shoemaker, C. G. Grinnell, C. L. Rogers, Morgan Case, Seth Sharpe, H. K. Fritz, and a number of others.

Of Sheep there was also a creditable show, as we anticipated—for the farmers of Central Michigan are devoting considerable attention to sheep husbandry, and making wool growing an important and profitable branch. [About 500,000 lbs. of wool were sold in Jackson Co. last year, at an average of 44 cents per lb., and the sales the present season have been full 25 per cent. more than last.] J. J. Maxon of Leoni, W. H. and S. B. Palmer of Brooklyn, A. N. Spaulding and J. T. Bush were among the exhibitors of superior Merinos. But few long wools were shown, though of fair quality—by D. Conrady of Parma, and J. McNeil of Jackson. Some good South-Downs were there, including a pen of fine bucks by P. Pease of Blackman.

In Floral Hall (a fine exhibition building) we found a good display of Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables, Grain, &c. Dr. J. T. Wilson, of the "Cottage Garden," Jackson, made a splendid show of plants and flowers—over 100 different *entries*, and of course numerous varieties, including 60 of dahlias, 25 of phloxes, etc. J. H. Stevens of Jackson, was also a prominent exhibitor.

The show of *Fruit* was good for the season. S. O. Knapp of Jackson, had a fine assortment of Pears—17 varieties of Fall, 4 of Summer, and 1 of Winter. Of Apples, Mrs. S. Woodward had 45 varieties, and 9 of peaches. R. J. Crego of Liberty, showed 50 varieties of apples; T. B. Tooker of Napoleon, 24 vars., and W. C. Webbs of Columbia, good specimens. Names of other exhibitors not noted.

*Vegetables* were shown in profusion, and generally of good quality; but we were unable to take notes. A. Maxson, S. Sharp, D. D. Tooker, McNeil, Weeks, U. Bronson, E. B. Cochran, and others, made fine exhibitions.

*Grain* of superior quality. The samples of white wheat shown by D. Markham and Morgan Case, were *extra*—as were the oats of D. Conrady, M. J. Draper, and Mr. Tooker. We noticed several fine samples of Indian corn—Mr. Crego, I. Hatt, and others showing superior specimens of the large varieties, a decided advance upon what was formerly grown in the county.

Farm Implements were poorly represented, the show being very meagre (we were told) compared with former years. The manufacturers of Jackson alone could (and should) have made a large and good display. G. H. Felt of Brooklyn, exhibited some good machines; H. K. Fritz, a wrought-iron mower; and Mr. Spencer, one of Kirby's combined machines, and some grain drills. A novel and ingenious sheep-shearing machine was exhibited and operated on the ground—the invention of a Mr. Jenkins of Jackson.

Other departments of the Fair—such as the Mechanic Arts, Domestic Manufactures, and Needle, Shell and Wax Work—were very creditably represented, but we have not space for further notes.

The Fair was well attended, and the receipts sufficient to defray expenses—an unexpected result, considering the times and unfavorable weather. To us the best part of the whole Fair was the display of People in attendance—the progressive and enterprising officers and exhibitors, and other ardent friends of Improvement. To find among them many friends and acquaintances of other days was most gratifying. We have rarely addressed a more attentive and appreciative audience on any similar occasion, or experienced a re-union so pleasant and agreeable.

At the conclusion of the Fair all the officers of the Society were re-elected, evincing approval of their performance of duties and general management. We append a list:

*President*—Ransom E. Aldrich. *Vice Presidents*—Peter M. Shearer, Jesse Hurd, E. W. Taylor, J. C. Southworth, Stephen H. Ludlow, Wm. B. Remington, Joshua Clements, M. Shoemaker, Marvin Derrill, Joseph Younglove, Chester Well, Norman Allen, M. L. Ray, Wm. Teft, J. L. Butterfield, James Holley, Alden Hewitt, S. H. Holmes, B. C. Hatch, James McMillen. *Cor. Secretary*—Hernando C. Mead. *Rec. Secretary*—Walter Bodington. *Treasurer*—R. F. Latimer. *Executive Committee*—S. O. Knapp, James DePuy, Robert H. Anderson, A. H. Delamater, Richard J. Crego, Morgan Case.

—Notes of visits to several farms in the vicinity of Jackson will be given in a future number.

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## REFLECTIONS ON A RAINY DAY.

We are getting (Sept. 27th) one of those rains of which people say "I never knew it to rain so long and so steady before." We hear that a quarter of a dozen times every year. It is a bad time to write poetry about "sunsets," and "the bright hues of"—something or other. Millinery and melancholy fare hard;—they ought to, for they are both excessively perverse.

Sundry beans and oats are getting wet.

Moral.—It will pay to get crops secured at the *right time*. When a crop is actually fit to go into the barn, push it, *push it*, push it in at any cost of sweat and treasure.

Rain storms would hardly ever come too soon, if men were not *too* slow.

I am convinced that one-fifth of the entire crops of the country, with a partial exception of wheat, rye, and barley, are lost by "*economy*" in harvesting. The work aint done at the right moment, in the right way, because it would *cost* an extra effort or an extra price to do it.

There is no excuse for wasting *ten* dollars to save *one*, and yet that is the popular practice.

It would cost something to build a barn, and to save *that* expense the whole field is kept waiting so as to "stock it all at once." A rain intervenes. A load or two of hay or grain is ready to go in, but it is some *trouble to get up a team*, so we will wait till to-morrow, when more will be ready, and then make a business of drawing. To-morrow it rains.

We could draw faster if we had two pitchers (don't run for another "mug," my dear women.) I mean our men could load for two to pitch, and so draw more loads; but as it would be a little inconvenient to procure another hand, we trust Providence for another fair day, when this kind of jog will get us through—rather, we ask Providence to trust us with another fair day; but Providence isn't giving that kind of credit—it rains, and we look sorrowfully at lost opportunities.

A great field of hay or grain is in just the right condition to be drawn. If we have three days of good weather, we *can draw it all with one team* and save hiring another—there are no clouds in view, the barometer is all right, and (what is still more conclusive with us,) we *want* good weather—*we will risk it with one team*—it rains the second day just after dinner—if it could only wait twenty minutes longer we'd get in another load!

"The hay is in the milk—just the right time to cut it. We begin with one hand and work at it a week—it ought now to be all finished but it isn't—we would pay fifty cents an acre for cutting the rest, but Smith asks sixty-two and a half—we *decline* and so does the grass at the above rate, per acre, *every day*. Presently stormy weather sets in, and we think with the man down east, that "take one time with another, the rain does about as much hurt as good."

It rains—it clears up—we stir out the hay—we could get it in this afternoon *by carefully turning it over*—it will do to-morrow without turning over—to-morrow, we find out too late, isn't put down for a hay day.

Would like to see if the horse ru— *Fair* in the other county is as good as ours, and as it is early to dig potatoes we'll go. Well, well, the big rains come *earlier than common this year!*

There! if we had *drilled in the wheat yesterday* we'd been in time.

Moral.—Defer not till to-morrow what can be done to-day.

There is a good time to do every thing that ought to be done. While some men attempt too little, others undertake too much; they map out business for six hundred and seventy-five days every year, and think a six weeks drouth a very "*catching time*" for bean harvest. The world is too small, the days too short, and life too brief for their plans.

There never was a rain too long, or too short, too light or too heavy, too early or too late;—the sooner we find this out the better. The mechanism of the weather is as perfect as the mechanism of the solar or sidereal systems. Every ray of light, every degree of heat, every drop of water is measured by infinite intelligence to the necessities of animal and vegetable life.

The flood season is "the good time" for grass, aquatic plants luxuriate, springs are fed and earth stores moisture for the *dry time* that gives flavor to fruit, maturity to corn, health to delicate plants, and the needed harvest time. What we deemed too much, looking at a wider range proves just enough.

We fancy we could fix up the weather most admirably—something like this for instance. For summer arrangement—sun shine in the morning—pass under a cloud awning for mid-day, and come out in time for a magnificent sun set—a sufficient wetting down after bed time. Well, I guess we'd have the earth as formal and common-place as a washing machine and of course man would be the same. Free agency and healthy development wouldn't belong to that arrangement.

No, we go in *for the weather as it is*, and for man to shape himself to it without grumbling. H. T. B.

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## PASTURING ROADS—FENCE LAWS, &c.

In the Rural New-Yorker for August 31st, "A Subscriber, Oswego Co., N. Y.," complains that he is "troubled with unruly cattle running in the highway," and inquires what he should "do with them, and what is the law in regard to pasturing roads?"

This is an important subject, which deserves something more than a passing notice, as it is connected with the whole system of road and division fences, and involves the common and statute laws of the State, as well as long-established customs and opinions of the people. A general opinion appears to have obtained among farmers, that there is no law to protect their crops from the ravages of their neighbors' cattle, horses, sheep and swine—that their only safety is to fence out the world, or at least, they must have a "lawful fence" to be entitled to any claim upon the owners of trespassing cattle for damages. The enormous expense of being obliged to build fences so as to turn all animals, from the largest ox down to the smallest pig, is so important an item in farming economy, that it is proper that farmers should know what the laws are, and the extent of their power to protect the fruits of their labor from destruction by the action of careless, and oftentimes evil-disposed neighbors. I cannot, perhaps, give this information better than to quote from some interesting remarks before the American Institute Farmer's Club, by Joseph Blunt, an able lawyer, whose legal opinions are entitled to much weight. He said:

"The law does protect a man's property. His real estate and its products are his, and they lie under the protection of the law, whether fenced or unfenced. Any man invading his land, either in person or with his flocks and herds, is liable for all damage. He has no more legal right to ravage, or to send his cattle to destroy his neighbor's unfenced grain, than he has to cut down his neighbor's unfenced woods. They are all equally under the protection of the law. * * * * Men must be made to feel that domestic animals must be domesticated, i. e., kept at home. That if he wishes to keep domestic animals, he must take care of them, and be responsible for their conduct. This is a desirable consummation. It is the law of the land, and would probably be universally adopted as practical law, were it not for a statute passed April 18, 1838, which denies to a person liable to contribute to the maintenance of a division fence, all right to damages incurred by reason of his portion of such fence being out of repair. This act, however, is limited to division fences, and does not apply to any other. All road fences, and other than division fences kept up by adjoining owners, fall under the general law, which does not impose upon the owner the duty of protecting his cultivated land from stray cattle. That duty belongs to the owner of the cattle. To make this principle effectual it must be asserted in a statute. Although the law would afford a remedy, it must be obtained at the end of an expensive litigation."

The law of 1838, perhaps not a very just act in every respect, although it has no reference or bearing upon road fences, has done a large part towards erecting the opinion which so generally prevails, that a person must have a good fence against the road, or he cannot sustain an action against the owners of cattle for damages. The substance of that act [See R.S., 3d Ed., pp. 402, 403,] is briefly this: When two or more persons have lands adjoining, each must maintain a just proportion of the division fence between, except the owner of either chooses to let such land lie open; but if at any time afterwards the owner incloses it, he must refund to the owner of the adjoining land a just proportion of the value of the division fence at that time. If any person liable to contribute to the erection or reparation of a division fence, neglects, or refuses, to make and maintain his proportion of such fence, or permits the same to be out of repair, he cannot maintain any action for damages incurred, but will be liable to pay to the party injured all such damages as may occur to his lands, and to his crops, fruit trees, and fixtures thereon, or connected with said land.

Let us look a moment at the justice of this act. In some portions of the State there are farmers who have discovered, that there is a more profitable way of keeping stock than pasturing them. On such this law is very unjust, and should be modified so as not to compel them to build fences wholly for their neighbors' benefit. To show the action of this law more clearly, let us illustrate. Suppose I own 80 acres of land, in a square chunk, one side, half a mile in length, lying on the road, and the other three sides, a mile and a half in length, is bounded by cattle-pasturing neighbors. I keep my cattle up, but this law compels me to build one half the division fence, which costs, at 75 cents a rod, $180. The interest on this amount is $12.60, and the cost divided between ten years—about the average duration of ordinary fences—would be $18, which added to the interest makes $30.60, which I am compelled to pay yearly to help my neighbors take care of their stock. But look a little further. On the road I have to build a tight, strong fence, which catches all the snow in winter, and makes the roads, at times, impassable, at a cost of $120, (at 75 cents a rod,) because my neighbor lets his old sow and pigs, and unruly old cows, run in the road. The interest on this sum and the cost, divided between ten years, makes a yearly expense of $20.40. Now were it not for turning the stock which runs in the road, I could build an open, durable fence, which would be better for all practical purposes as a road fence, for less than half the expense; so we must add one half this sum, or $10.20, to the $30.60, found above, which makes $40.80, besides the time spent in fixing and looking after the fence, as an *annual tax upon my industry for the benefit of my neighbors*, for which I do not receive a single iota in return, but am compelled to pay, for the want of a simple law to compel my neighbors to bear the expense of taking care of their own stock. Who will say that I am not entitled to such a law? If they want a fence to keep their stock, surely *they* should be obliged, not me, to build it.

That there ought to be some legislation to amend the act of 1838, so that a person who does not pasture his stock shall not be obliged to pay a heavy tax for taking care of the stock of his neighbors who do choose to pasture, and to make persons strictly liable for the action of their stock while in the road, must be admitted by all; it remains, then, only to consider how it can be obtained. Speculators, railroad men, and *public thieves* claim, *and receive*, so large a share of the attention of our lawmakers, that it looks like a serious undertaking to attempt to get any measure passed pertaining to the public good; but I think that a course might be taken to effect the passage of such a law, that would be successful—the lobby to the contrary notwithstanding. The farmers have the control of the ballot-boxes, and have the power to dictate who shall be sent to the Legislature. They have only to act together, and they can elect two-thirds of the members, pledged to vote for any measure they wish to carry. To do this, they must agitate the subject, and enlist the local, agricultural and metropolitan press in their cause; and if they have any fears that their members will forget their pledges when they get to Albany, they had better give them to understand, distinctly, that if they employ the time which they are paid for by the people in giving away the people's property by millions, and filling their own pockets—as did the Legislature of 1860—and adjourn without enacting their law, they may expect Southern treatment—tar and feathers, and, perhaps, hemp—if they are ever again caught in the district they represent.

Farmers of New York, choose for yourselves whether you will be "troubled" with unruly cattle running in the road, and suffer from unjust laws. You may choose to be still longer annoyed and ravaged by unruly cattle, but let no Rural reader, at least, inquire what he shall "do with them."

Sine Die.

* * *

## Rural Spirit of the Press.

### When to Apply Lime.

A Chester Co., Pa., correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* says his method is to apply lime to the grass during the fall or spring, after the wheat is taken off, at the rate of one hundred bushels of air or water slaked lime per acre. He generally commences spreading about the end of October or beginning of November, when he has time. He usually limes one field every year, and as the farm is laid off into eleven fields, all the land receives a dressing of lime every eleven years. He seems to be of the opinion that it would be better to apply it oftener and in smaller doses, but offers no facts in favor of this view.

### Ears of the Horse.

It is a good sign for a horse to carry one ear forward and the other backward when on a journey, because this stretching of the ears in contrary directions shows that he is attentive to everything that is taking place around him; and while he is going he cannot be much fatigued, or likely soon to become so. Few horses sleep without pointing their ears as above, that they may receive notice of the approach of objects in every direction. "When horses or mules," says Dr. Arnott, "march in company at night, those in the front direct their ears forward, those in the rear direct them back, those in the center turn them laterally or across; the whole troop seeming thus to be actuated by one feeling, which watches the general safety!"

### Renovating Land with Sheep.

A correspondent of the Maine *Farmer*, in speaking of the ease with which exhausted fields may, under certain conditions, be restored to fertility by pasturing or yarding sheep on them, says:—"My attention was recently called to this subject by Albert Stover, of Harpswell, who informed me that he had an old exhausted mowing field which had been cropped for nearly half a century, until it would barely pay for mowing. A few years ago he turned in a flock of sheep the last of November, where they remained until late in December (having access to the sea shore and browse). The next season his hay crop was considerably increased, which induced him to continue to turn the sheep in every fall, after the grass was done growing. The same good result followed, until he now gets a good crop of grass, nearly four times as much as when he commenced.

I would here suggest that those who are favorably situated to try the experiment, do so this fall. If they wish to plow up a portion of their pasture or an adjoining field, they can now fence off and yard the sheep on it nights. By giving them salt they will soon become so attached to their fold that they will go in of their own accord.

The sheep husbandry in England shows that the degree of perfection in farming there, is intimately connected with folding and feeding their flocks on lands which they wish to manure highly."

### Advantages and Disadvantages of Goats.

Some weeks since a query appeared in the Rural relative to the keeping of goats. Here is an article from the London *Field*, which we copy for the benefit of our Kelloggsville friend, and all others who may be desirous of obtaining a like knowledge:

"Their advantages are as follows:—A good she goat will give two quarts of milk daily, for nearly three months after kidding, when the quantity will gradually diminish, and should be permitted to cease altogether for six weeks before the birth of the next kid.

This milk is too rich to drink in a pure state, being nearly equal to ordinary cream. For tea or coffee it is unrivaled in quality. It possesses, moreover, the great advantage of not being affected by the food of the animal. If a cow gnaws a few cabbage stumps, the milk is disgusting. I have tried the experiment of giving a milch goat half a bushel of onion tops over night, and could not discover the least taste of the vegetable in the morning's milk.

The cost of keeping a goat is scarcely capable of being stated. The mere refuse of the garden, trimmings and cuttings of all kinds of plants, even those of a poisonous character, are eaten with avidity and without any injurious effects. The disposition of the female goat is gentle and familiar in the extreme, provided that she is not irritated by being teased. She requires no expensive accommodation, the meanest shed serving for shelter from the greatest severity of the winter. Moreover, the goat possesses a great advantage over the smallest cow, inasmuch as the dung of the former is dry and inoffensive, and does not disfigure the pasture nor require the aid of a man to clear out from the shed.

Such are the advantages of milch goats; but, like all other things, there are two sides to the question, and the disadvantages have also to be stated. They are, chiefly, a predilection possessed by the animals for barking trees, eating hedges, and devouring all garden plants to which they can gain access.

If, therefore, goats are kept in a field inclosed by a hedge, it is absolutely requisite that they should be tethered; but if well fed, they afford, under these circumstances, even a larger amount of milk than when allowed their full liberty.

There are many districts of the country where the goat would be really invaluable to every small family; and those persons who have kept them under suitable circumstances can testify to their quiet, domesticated habits, gentle and fond familiarity, and great advantage in an economical point of view."

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pratt's Cheap Boot and Shoe Store.
Schenectady Agricultural Works—G. Westinghouse & Co.
Photographs and Ambrotypes—Hovey & Hartman.
Apple and Pear Pits—E. C. Frost.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Metropolitan Gift Bookstore—J. F. Hone.
New Store Establishment.

## Rural Notes and Items.

Iowa State Fair.—An interesting account of this Fair has been received from our Western Aid, but is necessarily deferred until next week.

* * *

Wool.—Holders of wool, whether growers or dealers, will be glad to note an advance of 5 cts. per lb. since our last quotations. The "good time coming" for wool growers, which we predicted months ago, has nearly arrived.

* * *

The Weather is again decidedly moist and unfavorable for out-door operations. A rain storm commenced on Thursday night last, and has continued, with occasional interruptions, up to this writing (Tuesday morning.) The earth is more thoroughly saturated with water than we have known it for many years, while rivers, wells, etc., are overflowing.

* * *

The Agricultural Press.—The past season has been a severe one for agricultural journals, in several instances causing important changes—two or three of the most recent of which we hereafter chronicle. *The Michigan Farmer* has changed hands—Mr. R. F. Johnstone, the managing editor and proprietor for some nine years past, having sold the paper to Mr. W. M. Doty, formerly editor of the *Home Oracle*, (Kalamazoo,) a temperance and reform journal. Mr. D. promises improvements, and we wish him every success. We regretted to learn, during a recent interview, that Mr. Johnstone had not been able to render the *Farmer* profitable, and sincerely trust that success may attend his efforts in whatever enterprise he may engage.

*The New England Farmer* has been induced, by the effects of the times and other causes, to change from the credit to the "cash in advance system." This conversion and evidence of progress is more noteworthy from the fact that the *N. E. F.* has in former years (though, perhaps, under different management,) said some severe things about low club rates and the cash principle. That the change is radical appears from the fact that the *Farmer*—after telling of the evils and losses of the credit system, and how, under it, many must pay extra to make up for losses—announces a reduction of from fifty to one hundred per cent. from former terms, and now stands upon substantially the same platform that the Rural New-Yorker has for nearly twelve years. We note this evidence of genuine progress with great pleasure, and trust our esteemed contemporary will have the pluck to adhere to the system it has adopted.

* * *

Encouraging Appreciation.—We give extracts of three letters from different States, all received on the same day, to show that the Rural is not forgotten in these times. The first is from Lorain Co., Ohio, and says:—"The war now raging in our country has given farmers a new impulse to work their farms in the best style, and to gather the largest products from them. Feeling this to be so, and that your paper is *the* one to give information, I desire you to send me several copies, also a poster, and let me see what can be done among our farmers." The next is from St. Louis, Mo., and reads:—"Sometime since an uncle of mine saw fit to subscribe to your valuable paper for me. The object of this communication is to ascertain if I am behind in subscription; if so, please report to me and I will take pleasure in *paying up*. Your paper has become an *institution* in our family, and we *can't do without it*."—The third, from Chittenden Co., Vt., says:—"Allow me to make this very tardy though grateful acknowledgement of the reception, last winter, of an extra package of Rurals, illustrated show-bills, etc. The papers were distributed among friends at home and at a distance, and had it not been for the pressure of the times, I think that several would have subscribed for it, as it has won friends wherever it has been read. In the purity of its sentiments, and in the sound, healthy tone of its instructions, both social and moral, it is unsurpassed by any paper within the range of my acquaintance."

—Since the above was put in type (two weeks ago,) we have received numerous gratifying letters and remittances. Many subscribers have kindly volunteered their services in procuring recruits for the Rural *Brigade*, while regular agents are becoming active. For the past ten days we have received from 125 to 200 new subscribers per day—mostly for the Fall Campaign—and numerous applications for specimen numbers and bills to be used in canvassing. Thanks, good friends, for your appreciation and efforts!

* * *

The Great Storm of September 27—Equinoctial?—As this storm was only five days after the Equinox, and very severe, it has been called the Equinoctial. The Equinox was on Sunday, the 22d, at 9½ P. M. A storm, with considerable wind, and especially heavy on Lake Ontario, when a half inch of water fell under a northeast wind, had ended early on that day, and a pleasant day followed. This was considered the Equinoctial, but on the 26th, mostly a pleasant day, rain commenced at 8½ P. M., and at ten o'clock became heavy, and continued through the night, being less after 7 A. M. of the 27th, with little wind. Before noon the northeast wind became strong and the rain poured, and continued till ten in the morning, the thirsty earth absorbing most of the water till towards evening. This was the day of the great rain, and it poured till 10 P. M. After a lull in the wind and storm, the rain and wind from the northeast became great, and continued till after the wind changed to the West, after midnight, the rain not entirely ceasing till 7 A. M. of the 28th. This was a heavy storm over Western and Middle New York, southward into Pennsylvania, as well as in a part of Canada West. The damage was great to bridges, railroads, canals and along rivers. The rain gave 4.15 inches of water—a great amount of water in thirty-six hours—rarely known in our parallel of latitude. The wind, though strong, was not so violent as often felt here. The details of great damage are already before the public. The flood in the Genesee here was not so great as that of 1835, although the water was more than full then. Our July rain gave 2.9 inches, but it chiefly disappeared in the earth. Besides, the clearing and tilling of the country permits the water more readily to pass away than it could twenty-five years ago. What is an Equinoctial storm? and how is it known? C. D.

* * *

Brief Notes about the Local Fairs.—Since our last, we have favorable reports, in writing and print, relative to several County and Union Fairs, but can only itemize them. Mr. Porter Fitch, Cor. Sec'y, writes:—"The Fair of the Delaware Co. Ag'l Society, held at Hobart Sept. 18-20, was one of success, notwithstanding the hard times. The weather was fine and the attendance large. The display of horses, cattle, sheep, &c., was equal to that of any previous year. Vegetables large, dairy very good, while the Ladies' and Boys' Departments never were excelled. The treasury is in a prosperous condition. The address by the Hon. John Stanton Gould, of Hudson, was one of the best practical speeches ever delivered before the Society."——Of the Otsego Co. Fair, at Cooperstown, last week, the *Freeman's Journal* says:—"The attendance was very large, and the exhibition, taken as a whole, the best we have ever witnessed in Old Otsego. The large building was completely filled with things useful and ornamental; "floral hall" was much better filled than last year with flowers, vegetables, butter, cheese, wines, bread, &c.; the show of cattle, horses and sheep was noble; of swine there was a fine display; in farming implements there was not as much competition as we have witnessed on some former occasions."——The rain interfered with the arrangements of the Tioga Co. Fair, but did not dampen the enterprise or spirits of exhibitors and visitors. The *Owego Gazette* says:—"The splendid display of articles in every department, places the question of success beyond a doubt. The parade of the military in the afternoon was one of the grandest sights Owego ever witnessed. The Indian race was an interesting feature of the occasion, and, in fact, every body seemed pleased with the day's performances, all of which passed off quietly, and without serious disturbance."——The Union Fair, at Brockport, (this county,) last week, proved very successful. There was a fine exhibition, and the attendance very large—estimated at eight thousand on the second day. As no County Fair is held this year, we are glad to record this success. It shows that the right spirit prevails in Monroe, and that the war and times would not have prevented a creditable exhibition of the County Society.

# HORTICULTURAL.

## FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN N. Y.

The Autumn Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York was held in Rochester, on Tuesday the 1st inst. The attendance was not as large as usual, in consequence, we presume, of the late day at which the session was held. Nurserymen find it impossible to leave home after the the Fall business has commenced. The display of grapes was never equalled in this section of the State, and we doubt if it has ever been excelled in the country. About a hundred samples of native grapes were shown—many ripe, and a few varieties of excellent quality, while others showed but little improvement over our old sorts, the Isabella, Catawba, and Clinton. The Delaware was the favorite—everybody spoke in its praise. Those who have heretofore considered it too small for a popular grape, have yielded to the abundant evidence furnished of its productiveness, hardiness, and superior quality. It was generally admitted that although the berries and clusters are small as compared with other native varieties, it would produce as many pounds as the most prolific, while its small berry contains more *good grape* than other varieties more than twice its size. The show of foreign grapes was not large, but superior. John Sheehan, gardener to John Fisher, Esq., of Batavia, made a most creditable display with well matured fruit and clusters of enormous size. John Sysaght, gardener, to Dean Richmond, of Batavia, made an exhibition but little inferior.

After sufficient time had been allowed for arranging the fruits, President Moody called the meeting to order, and appointed Messrs. Beadle, Barry, Hooker, and Downing, a Committee to report subjects for discussion, and Messrs. Downing, Barry and Beadle, a Committee to examine and report on the fruits exhibited.

Mr. Barry, from the Committee on subjects for discussion, stated that he had received several letters asking whether the Virgalieu pear should be planted as an orchard variety in Western New York, and therefore suggested that while the Committee were preparing business this question should be discussed.

The Virgalieu Pear.—*Is its cultivation as an orchard fruit advisable in Western New York?*

Benjamin Fish, of Rochester, had succeeded pretty well with the Virgalieu, but doubted whether it would be advisable to plant it extensively. When the fruit began to be affected, had washed tree and fruit with strong soapsuds, and then dusted with ashes, and it checked the disease.

Mr. Moody, of Lockport, thought success depends on soil. Never had cracked fruit on his soil—on the ridge, and gravelly.

Mr. Hoag, of Lockport, had twenty barrels of Virgalieus this year—none cracked, but all specked. On other trees in Lockport the fruit was fine and free from spots. This was on a clay soil at the base of a limestone ridge. He had also seen the Virgalieu succeed on sandy soil.

Mr. J. Hooker, of Rochester, said the Virgalieu can not be depended upon. One neighbor had five hundred trees, and all cracked. Soil strong loam. The trees made a very fine growth.

Mr. Duquette, of Lockport, said his Virgalieus cracked badly last year, but this year were fair. Soil heavy, gravelly clay. On chestnut soil cracked worse. Believed in underdraining and planting the trees pretty close together as a preventive of cracking.

Mr. Hoag had noticed the best fruit where the land was the lowest; but Mr. Duquette said the land might be low if the soil was not retentive.

J. S. Clark, of Greece, said his Virgalieus were fair until the two past seasons. This year all cracked,—not a good specimen. On dry, sandy soil, as bad as on any other. Had grafted over part of his trees, and would do so with the remainder next spring.

Mr. Maxwell said the old pear trees in Ontario county did nothing last year; but this season they gave a fair crop. Would not condemn the Virgalieu altogether, but would not plant it extensively at present.

I—*What varieties of Grape can be relied upon to ripen their fruit with certainty in Western New York, in open air?*

Mr. Barry thought this an important question. We have been adding new varieties for several years, and gaining experience of their qualities. The Isabella, our old standard, often fails; the Catawba seldom succeeds; and the Clinton is of inferior quality. These are our three old varieties. His experience caused him to believe that the Delaware could be relied upon in this climate. The present season has been very unfavorable,—the wood was injured last winter, the spring was cold and backward, and the summer has not been such as could be desired for maturing the grape crop. Varieties that ripen this season must be considered well adapted to our climate, and such as will mature in unfavorable seasons and situations. The Delaware has ripened under almost all circumstances, on wall and on trellis. The Hartford Prolific is one of the first to ripen. It will always ripen here, and is hardy, though third class in quality, if compared with the Delaware, but would be considered a good grape by most people. It drops the berries somewhat when fully ripe.

Dr. Miner, of Honeoye Falls, said the Diana had ripened with him the last eight years. It was three weeks earlier than Isabella, and only a week or so later than Delaware. He never ripened Isabella on an open trellis.

H. E. Hooker did not think Diana ripens early enough to be called a reliable grape, and not much earlier than Isabella. On Diana bunches there are many green berries, but on the Delaware not an unripe berry can be found. The Delaware is so satisfactory this year that he did not feel like talking about any other variety. From a vine growing on a trellis twelve feet long and five and a half feet high, he had picked two hundred bunches. Though the clusters are small, he believed as many pounds of the Delaware could be grown on a given space as of any other good grape. Mr. Hooker was prepared to give his unqualified approbation to the Delaware. Among other good qualities it is found perfectly hardy. The Diana buds often suffer from the winter, either buried or exposed. This makes it difficult to get the trellis filled with bearing canes. The Hartford Prolific is hardy and early, but second rate quality. Concord is early enough and hardy. These three varieties can be relied upon in Western New York.

Mr. Darby presented plates of Delaware, Rebecca, Concord, and Diana, grown on the same trellis, and under like treatment every way—all ripe but Diana. Mr. D. was satisfied that Delaware is a month earlier than Diana. Rebecca is a high flavored grape, as good as a fine Muscat, but the foliage is rather delicate and sometimes burns.

Mr. Hoag fruited six hundred vines this year, in one plot, in an exposed situation. This is the first year of bearing. The vines were not trellised until July, but lay upon the ground to that time as they had lain all the winter. The varieties are Hartford Prolific, Perkins, Concord, Garrigues, To-Kalon, Rebecca, and Diana, and ripen in the order named. He gathered over a thousand pounds of Hartford Prolific more than two weeks since, and sold them in New York for eleven cents per pound. The berries of this variety drop from the clusters when much shaded, but not when exposed. The Perkins ripened next, and the vines were loaded down with fruit. Many thought it superior to Hartford Prolific. Concord has not proved as prolific as in other situations; had been ripe for about a week. Garrigues made a strong growth and fruited abundantly; now ripe. To-Kalon did not bear as freely as others this season; very hardy, and did not kill back a single bud. Rebecca ripened next; very superior grape, but with him a poor bearer; a slow grower at first, but soon becomes strong and vigorous. Had no Delawares in this plot, but from a trellis eight feet by four picked two hundred clusters. From another vine set out four years, picked twenty-five pounds. It did not ripen as early as he expected, but the vines were too heavily loaded. The celebrated Taylor grape is as unripe as Isabella, and Anna is quite unripe. Northern Muscadine hardy and early, but one vine is enough for any one.

Joseph Frost said with him Hartford Prolific was the earliest—ripe two weeks ago; Northern Muscadine next; Delaware next; Concord hardly ripe at present time; Diana not ripe. Hartford Prolific and Delaware can always be depended upon in this latitude, and the latter is as productive as any variety cultivated.

Mr. Townsend, of Lockport, never saw a better crop of grapes than on the Perkins in Lockport. It is second or third rate in quality as compared with Delaware, but better than Hartford Prolific. The bunches are very uniform in size. If he planted only two kinds, it would be the Delaware and Perkins.

C. P. Bissell, of Rochester, said the Logan, in every instance where the vines had blossomed, had fully ripened its fruit in September in the open air. A great advantage which the Logan possesses is, that as fast as the wood attains its full size during the summer, it also ripens perfectly, and is thus far prepared to withstand the winter. It is best cultivated when trained to stakes, or else upon the double spurred system of pruning, and it thus bears profusely, and is certain to ripen its fruit. The main thing is to get a good growth, and thus have plenty of ripe wood, and you are sure of a good crop.

Mr. Downing said the foliage of the Logan is very delicate, and burns so much he could do nothing with it.

John A. Gamper, of Pennsylvania, said the Logan is the hardiest vine he has.

II—*Is it necessary or profitable to protect the hardy varieties of Grape during the winter; and if so, what is the best method of doing it?*

Benj. Fish usually leaves his vines on trellis, but some winters they suffer.

H. N. Langworthy said the last winter was pretty severe on his vines. Those that were tied up suffered, while those that laid on the ground without any covering received no injury.

Mr. Downing has changed his opinions somewhat within the last three or four years. Covering of late years seems to be very beneficial, if not absolutely necessary. Diana, Union Village, and Hartford Prolific, were nearly killed last winter. Thought it best to cover the vines, and they would be safe and some days earlier in ripening. Prepared covering with an inch or two of earth, and the vines should be allowed to lay on the ground a week or two after uncovering before being tied to trellis.

Mr. Hooker had generally practiced covering with a little earth the vines that he prized the most. Sometimes the buds rot when covered, but never so much as to be of any serious disadvantage. When vines are old, Mr. H. thought it would be somewhat difficult to lay them down.

Mr. Hoag said, the vines he had mentioned were much exposed, but had suffered no injury when laid upon the ground. Sometimes the canes rot when covered.

Mr. Gamper advised binding the vines with straw, and allowing them to remain on the trellis. This affords protection and prevents rotting.

Mr. Langworthy hoped vines would be obtained perfectly hardy, that would not need covering. The trouble is considerable.

Mr. Moody did not think we have or can obtain a good grape that will invariably succeed without covering. In Europe, where the climate is less severe, grapes are covered.

Mr. Gamper said, that in the north of France and Switzerland, after harvest, the stakes are pulled up, the vines laid down, and the stakes thrown upon them to keep them down. Sometimes those who give their vineyards extra care, throw a little straw upon all.

Josiah Salter, of Rochester, said, it is not always the mere covering of the grape vine in the winter, nor the dirt with which it is covered that rots the wood and buds, but some varieties do not ripen their wood nor their buds as well as others. If the wood buds are perfectly ripe before being covered, the mere covering will not injure them. Many varieties stand the winter without covering because they ripen their wood early and thoroughly. Such varieties as the Logan, Delaware, Concord, Clinton, Northern Muscadine, &c., are sure to ripen well. The Hartford Prolific, Isabella, Diana, Catawba, &c., are of strong, vigorous habit, and have a tendency to grow late in the season, and to make large, pithy wood, which rarely ripens solid and well. Those that thus fail to ripen would be often killed by our winters, whether they are covered with earth or not. The objection to covering with straw is that it harbors mice.

F. W. Lay found all the protection needed is to lay down the vines, and in the most severe weather they are covered with straw. Last winter, vines allowed to remain on trellis were much injured. The vines laid on the ground, now had ripe fruit, but the fruit on vines left on trellis was yet unripe. Mr. Lay did not consider the labor of laying down, or even covering, very serious, as he thought he could cover half an acre in a day.

H. T. Brooks said a friend had covered part of his vines and left a part on trellis. The latter were injured the most—perhaps taken up too early.

Mr. Lay referred to the practice of Mr. Beck, of Charlotte, in this county. He uses, with great success, a simple movable trellis, resting on and nailed to a heavy block at the bottom, and supported at the upper end by a piece of scantling of the length required to give the desired angle. Mr. Beck allows the trellis to remain during the summer in the position shown by figure one.

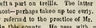

Figure 1.

In the winter the support is removed, and the upper end of the trellis rests upon the ground, as shown in figure two. A little straw may be thrown over if thought necessary.

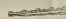

Figure 2.

The next cut, figure three, shows the trellis more elevated, for the purpose of spading or manuring.

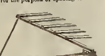

Figure 3.

Mr. Salter, in response to inquiries, presented a plate of the Ontario grape, well ripened, of about the size of Concord, or a little larger, and second or third rate as to quality.

Mr. Smith, of Grimsby, C. W., said he had seen grapes grown by Mr. Reid, much larger. He had also seen a person who says he sold Mr. Reid the vine which he has called Ontario. It originally came from the United States. He had tasted the fruit of both vines, and thought them the same. It is a large grape, hardy and in quality not much inferior to Isabella.

III—*Which of the hardy Grapes that ripen well is best adapted to keeping fresh during the winter?*

Mr. Hooker said the Clinton keeps the best. It keeps well until every thing else is gone, and then it is pretty good. A friend kept Clinton, Isabella, Concord and Catawba, all precisely alike, and when eaten, the Clinton was the best decidedly. Concord loses its flavor; Isabella keeps pretty well, but not as well as Clinton. Delaware was represented as being a good keeper, but Mr. H. never yet had enough to test the matter.

IV—*Is there any advantage in planting vineyards in the vicinity of lakes and large rivers?*

Mr. Barry thought we were much indebted to the influence of water for the success in fruit growing in Western New York. The presence of large bodies of water not only renders the frosts of winter less severe, but retards the early flowering of trees in the spring, by which they are saved from the injurious effects of frosts when trees are in flower.

Mr. Townsend observed, that on the western side of lakes, where western winds prevail, the influence of the water appears to be lost.

Mr. Brooks thought the reason that fruit succeeds best near water, is from the fact that water is found in the lowest places. It is attributable more to altitude than water.

Mr. Barry said altitude is an important consideration. In the center of the State, near Utica, peaches can not be grown, and it is no doubt on account of altitude, mainly. The whole of Western New York is dotted with lakes, clear to the center of the State, and it is found that on the margins of these lakes, tender fruit can be grown better than at some miles distance, while, doubtless, an influence for good is exerted all over this section of the State.

Mr. Beadle lives in Canada, and it is known to be a cold country. His home is between lakes Ontario and Erie, and there they have a good climate and can grow peaches, but the nearer the borders of the lakes the better. In the center, between these lakes, the peach crop is uncertain. The peninsula between lake Ontario and the Niagara river, is exceedingly well adapted to peaches. He spoke of the peach because somewhat tender, and because it is a fruit with which he has had more experience than with grapes.

V—*What variety of Raspberry, other than the Black Cap, is most valuable to plant extensively for market?*

Mr. Hooker found the Red Raspberries to sell better in market than the White or Yellow. A small quantity of light colored would sell, but the bulk for market must be red. Hudson River Antwerp and Franconia are the best market sorts. Hudson River Antwerp, pretty hardy, and a good bearer, all the berries being perfect. Franconia, more productive, but not so good to carry to market, and towards the end of the season produces a good many imperfect berries. Both require laying down in winter.

Mr. Fish had cultivated Raspberries for several years, and for profit preferred the Black Cap.

Mr. Barry recommended Hudson River Antwerp and Franconia.

VI—*What varieties of Plum are most profitable to plant for market?*

Mr. Beadle was much interested in this question, as in the cold sections of Canada, where peaches will not grow, the plum is the best substitute. He was well pleased with the McLaughlin.

Mr. Downing, whose opinion was sought, recommended Imperial Gage, Bradshaw, Lombard, McLaughlin, Reine Claude de Bavay, and Coe's Golden Drop.

Mr. Hooker had been informed by growers for the New York Market, that the Yellow Egg is the most profitable.

Mr. Brooks had fought the Black Knot, determined to kill the disease or the trees, and had succeeded in the former, but the Curculio had taken all the fruit for five years.

VII—*What varieties of Pear have successfully withstood the adverse circumstances of the present season, and borne a good crop of perfect fruit?*

Mr. Fish said Osband's Summer and Buffum had done well with him.

Mr. Downing spoke favorably of Doyenne d' Ete and Rostiezer. Des Nonnes is very productive and fine.

Mr. Lay said Rostiezer and Louise Bonne de Jersey had borne a good crop; Osband's Summer he had out several years, but it seems slow in fruiting. Rostiezer is a hardy tree, a good bearer, and never blights or cracks.

Mr. Hooker found the Rostiezer extremely productive this year; Bartlett and Duchesse d' Angouleme gave a good crop, and the Louise Bonne de Jersey not quite as good as usual.

Mr. Townsend said Rostiezer had borne well, and so had the Louise Bonne de Jersey, but the fruit was defective. Dix had fruited well.

Mr. Beadle found White Doyenne the best and most productive. Bartlett bore a large crop, generally fine, but some specimens were defective. Beurre Bosc gave a full crop; Duchesse d' Angouleme never finer; and Beurre Diel not quite as full of fruit as usual, but the specimens are fine; Buffum, good crop; Seckel, poor and unsightly, many of the trees blighted last year; Louise Bonne de Jersey gave a good crop, but many specimens were defective from something like a wound on one side, which stopped growth.

Mr. Clark thought the deformity was caused by the Curculio, as he had noticed the same on his own fruit, and at its first stages the crescent wound of the Curculio could be seen quite plainly.

Mr. Hoag said White Doyenne bore well, but were specked; Osband's Summer, a great crop every year on dwarf trees; Louise Bonne de Jersey, fair; Belle Lucrative, fine; Buffum, plenty of fruit and perfect; Vicar, a few specimens; Bonne de Zees, Amas d' Ete and Manning's Eliza, good crops of fair fruit; Seckel bore well, but fruit specked; Sheldon, excellent.

Mr. Downing remarked that Urbaniste is one of the hardiest trees and best bearers we have.

Mr. Clark said Beurre Bosc had borne well with him for six years, and never a better crop than this season.

Mr. Hooker was well pleased with Huntington.

Mr. Downing thought much better of Huntington this year than formerly.

VIII—*What varieties of Apple have successfully withstood the adverse circumstances of this season, and borne a full crop of perfect fruit?*

Mr. Townsend said Primate did well, and it is an excellent fruit; Late Strawberry, good; Early Harvest, uncommonly fine; Gravenstein, half a crop; Northern Spy, full; Baldwin, bearing good crop universally; Golden Sweet, fine crop; Greening, about two-thirds of an average yield; Spitzenburg, small and blotched; Tolman Sweet, fair; Westfield Seek-no-Further, light crop and small; Keswick Codling, good crop and very useful apple.

Mr. Hooker said the present season Early Joe, Porter, Baldwin, Golden Sweet, Twenty Ounce, Red Canada, and Jeffries had borne well.

Mr. Downing said Early Joe is only fit for family use, delicious when first picked from the tree, but soon loses flavor.

Mr. Hoag had obtained very large crops the present year from Tompkins County King, Baldwin, Spitzenburgh, Greening and Golden Sweet. Early Joe is not good six hours after being picked.

Mr. Moody stated that last year he had a fine crop of Early Joes, so fine that the children often preferred them to peaches, and would never eat any other apple as long as they lasted. They ripen rather late, and when put into barrels retain their flavor unusually well and quite late.

Mr. Downing said the Hawthornden is one of most useful apples the farmer can grow; always plenty and fair, no matter what may be the season.

Here the discussion closed. The Committee appointed to examine fruits made the following report:

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE FRUITS.

The Committee appointed for the purpose report that they have examined the fruits now on exhibition, and have made full minutes. The show of grapes is fine, and very creditable to the Society.

John Fisher, Esq., of Batavia, by Jno. Sheehan, gardener, exhibited seven varieties of foreign grapes, very large, fine bunches, well grown specimens, and highly creditable to the exhibitor.

Dean Richmond, Esq., of Batavia, by John Sysaght, gardener, exhibited eight varieties of foreign grapes, well ripened.

Richard Bullymore, Esq., of Buffalo, one bunch of Black Hamburgh.

Benjamin Fish, Esq., of Rochester, six varieties of native grapes.

Hoag & Craine, of Lockport, nine varieties of native grapes, among which were fine specimens of Delaware, Garrigues, and Perkins.

Dr. H. B. Miner, of Honeoye Falls, three varieties native grapes, among which the Diana and Delaware were remarkably fine.

C. P. Bissell, Salter & Co., of Rochester, four varieties of foreign grapes and fifteen varieties of native grapes.

T. C. Maxwell & Brothers, of Geneva, four varieties of native grapes, among which the Diana and Delaware were very fine.

Frost & Co., of Rochester, seven varieties of native grapes, among which the Isabella, Rebecca, and Delaware, were very good.

B. H. Mace, Esq., of Newburgh, very large and well ripened Delaware and Concord grapes.

W. Pitt Wilcox, of Brighton, five varieties of native grapes.

W. Cutler, of Beverly, Ill., specimens of Delaware grape.

Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, thirteen varieties of native grapes, among which were fine samples of Delaware, Diana, and Rebecca.

H. E. Hooker & Co., of Rochester, seven varieties of native grapes, of which the Delaware were very fine.

Charles Woolley, of Poughkeepsie, exhibited the Concord, Catawba, Isabella, and Diana.

Jno. P. Sacksteder, Esq., of Louisville, Ky., sample of the Tully grape, of which we find the berries small, the bunch compact, and the flavor very sweet and nice.

S. H. Allen, of Shrewsbury, Mass., bunches of the native Massachusetts Fox grapes, and a sample of the wine made therefrom in 1859.

Of apples and pears, they report exhibited by Wm. Cutler, of Beverly, Ill., a seedling apple—very fair, good size, rich flavor, promises well.

W. Pitt Wilcox—the Philadelphia pear; some specimens of which were not sufficiently ripe, and others were over ripe. The Committee could not form a mature opinion as to the quality and promise.

T. C. Maxwell & Bros., of Geneva—the Des Nonnes pear—very fine samples of an excellent pear.

J. S. Clark, of Greece, twenty-three varieties of pears. Among them were splendid specimens of Sheldon, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Beurre Bosc, Winter Nelis, Flemish Beauty, Easter Beurre, Dix, and Boussock, and a seedling pear of good size, somewhat resembling Marie Louise, quality "good."

Joseph Allayn, of Rochester, Duchesse d'Angouleme and Louise Bonne de Jersey pears.

The Society adjourned to meet at the call of the Council.

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## SHORE OF LAKE MICHIGAN.

Some who are well acquainted with the shore of Lake Michigan bordering on this State, may ask how it is made out to be level. In a recent article, in calling the western part of the State—or that bordering directly on the shore, level—I referred to the general face of the country for five to ten or fifteen miles inland. "Level" will not apply to the immediate shore at *present*. *Originally* it *was level*, and covered with a heavy growth of timber, mostly pine. But the wild lake winds and drifting sands of the wide beach has, to a great extent, changed all this, and now these fine old forest trees are deeply buried in clear lake sand. The tossing boughs and waving trunks are stiff and motionless. In places the original soil is bare, and here trees still stand and thrive. Most of the sand hills stand as steep as the sand will allow without running; and most of them in sugar loaf form,—up and down, as uneven as Mt. Hope of your place, only on a much larger scale. Commencing at the base of one of these "sand hills," you ascend slowly and toilingly sinking in to your ankles at every step—stepping up twelve inches and gaining but three. The trunks of the trees grow smaller as you ascend, and by the time you get to where the tallest just peep out, you are apt to think of the old song, "Such a gettin' up stairs," &c.

In many cases, when this point is reached—the top of the tallest pine—you are but half way up; and *every one* that undertakes the job, is not sure to stand on the crown. Bunker Hill Monument can be climbed, the winding stairs of Niagara surmounted, but both feats joined is but a good taste of "working your passage" up the yielding sides of some of the taller of these forest tombs.

The shore is studded all along from the clay banks north of the Muskingum River, into the State of Indiana. There are places—narrow gaps—where good soil extends to the shore, and *there* there are no "sand knobs." But such places are the exceptions. Sand, sand, "sand hills," "sand knobs," are the general features of the shore.

Some of the finest scenes are along this shore. The blue rolling lake, and this conglomeration of forest and sand hills are peculiar; and a sunset seen from the top of the tallest elevations is most magnificent.

Still, it is a desolation—a waste of waters on one hand, and a strip of country entirely valueless on the other; and still desolations are for many reasons most impressive and profound.

I will here add a general idea of our fall fruit crop. Peaches are plenty in market at about $1 per bushel; apples are a fair crop in quantity and quality; pears full; grapes do.; plums scarce. J. T. Elliott.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 23, 1861.

# Domestic Economy.

## PICTURE FRAMES.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—Feeling deeply interested in all the arts which give to home an aspect of beauty and pleasantness, I consider it both a pleasure and a duty to communicate to you some of my late experiments, which, if you choose, you may announce to the readers of the Rural. I have been covering frames with wheat heads, straw and chess. Wheat is put on in the following manner, viz.:—Have a plain frame made of light wood. Cut stripes of white paper and cover the frame, either by glueing or pasting, (pasting is the preferable way,) then take ripe wheat heads, with no beards, and place a row lengthwise around the inner edge of the frame, (these should be fastened with thick glue,) after which fasten bearded heads slanting across the frame; let the beards project over the edge of the frame, and trim them to make them even, then varnish with copal.

To make the chess frames, I would refer the reader to an article entitled, "To Veneer Picture Frames with Straw," found in the Rural Dec. 15th, 1860. I veneered a frame with oudbear colored straw, then took heads of chess and glued on in the form of a vine. I have veneered others with straw, but this is the most beautiful. Louise.

Thompson, Geauga Co., O., 1861.

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## GREENING PICKLES WITH GRAPE LEAVES

It is considered very desirable by housekeepers that pickled cucumbers, mangoes, &c., should be of a deep green color. They taste no better, but they look nicer. To produce this greenness, it has been customary to place the pickles in a brass or copper vessel, pour hot alum water over them, and let them remain until of the desired color; that is, until the salt of copper, verdigris, has acted upon them sufficiently. A better way of doing it without the aid of poisons, is recommended by Mrs. Haskell's Encyclopedia, which is as follows:—"When packing the cucumbers in salt, line the barrel, bottom and sides, with grape leaves, and pack between the layers of cucumbers a quantity of the fresh leaves, until the barrel is full. When salted through, remove them from the brine, and pour boiling water upon the pickles, several times. If not the desired color, line a tub in the same manner that the barrel was prepared, and pack the pickles with a large quantity of the leaves. Heat vinegar boiling hot, pour it over the pickles, and cover them tightly. If, the next morning, they are not sufficiently greened, drain off the vinegar, reheat it, and pour it again over them; repeat the process until of the color desired. When they are sufficiently greened, pour over them hot vinegar; if they taste of the leaves, change the vinegar after a week.

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Watermelon Pickles.—The ladies will discover something new in the following recipe:—"Ten pounds of watermelon rinds boiled in pure water until they are tender; drain the water off; then make a syrup of two pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar, half an ounce of cloves, and one ounce of cinnamon. The syrup to be boiled and poured over the melon rind boiling hot. Drain the syrup off, and let it come to a boil, and pour it over the melons three days in succession. The rinds prepared in this way far surpasses any pickle we ever tasted. It will keep from one year to another.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

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Tomato Sweet Pickles.—Take 9 lbs. of ripe tomatoes, (scalded and skinned,) 3 lbs. of brown sugar, and 3 pints of good vinegar—put the whole into a kettle, with the addition of 2 ounces of cinnamon and 2 of cloves, tied up in a bag—set them upon a moderate fire, stirring them frequently, to prevent them from sticking to the kettle, until they are sufficiently cooked to keep well. A very nice, sweet pickle may be made of ripe, soft peaches, or plums, prepared in the same way.

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Good Biscuit or Short Cake.—To one pint of sweet milk, take two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, and two tablespoonfuls of good butter; a trifle of salt. Mix in flour sufficient to make a soft dough, roll to an inch in thickness, cut with a sharp-edged cutter, crowd closely in the pan, and bake with a rather quick but gentle heat, fifteen minutes. When they are done, remove from the oven, cover with a thick cloth, and allow them to stand under the stove a few minutes.—*Ohio Farmer.*

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Blistered Hands and Feet.—As a remedy against blistering of hands in rowing or fishing, &c., or of feet in walking, the quickest is, lighting a tallow candle and letting the tallow drop into cold water (to purify it, it is said, from salt), then rubbing the tallow on the hands or feet—mixed with brandy or any other strong spirits. For mere tenderness nothing is better than the above, or vinegar a little diluted with water.

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How to Cure a "Runaround."—I send a good recipe for curing a runaround:—Take one teaspoonful of saleratus and two teaspoonfuls of water; heat it boiling hot. Then soak the affected finger in the lye a few seconds. Repeat two or three times. I have never known this simple remedy to fail in effecting a cure, if applied in time.—Mrs. W. A. Hart, *Friendship, N. Y.*, 1861.

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Cream Muffins.—Take a quart of sour cream and two eggs well beaten; a tablespoonful of salt; stir the eggs into the cream gradually; add sifted flour enough to make a thick batter; dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in as much vinegar as will cover it, and stir in at the last. Bake in small cakes on the griddle.—*Ohio Valley Farmer.*

## Ladies' Department.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

### "WILL YOU, OR SOME KIND READER, TELL?"

It would seem that Aunt B. and my whilom friend A.
Are expecting to see me once more;
So I beg you, dear Rural, to just let me say
My travels do not pass their door
A small bit of sparring is pleasant to me—
To point out an evil, 'tis well;
But when that is done, farther use I can't see,—
"Will you, or some kind reader, tell?"

When a thing once were said, "It were well," if well said,
If not, "'twere better" not say it at all;
For the chance of improvement, through stuffing the head,
To me seems exceedingly small
In journeying round, I am sorry to say,
I see much common sense should expel.
In view of this fact, think reproof does not pay.
Why is it? Can you or your readers tell?

'Tis easy, indeed, to lead a horse to a spring,
Provided he is broke to be led;
But to make a horse drink is a different think—
So sages have long ago said,
Yet let him alone till the need of a drink
Shall make itself *understood well*,
He'll find out the spring, for a reason. I think,
That you and your readers can tell.

It strikes me as plain the aforesaid friend A,
Were he left for a while to his fate,
Would find out the spring of contentment some way
When the thirst for it came to be great
'Tis a palpable fact, springs of all sorts abound,
Enough, legitimate wants to expel,
Why is it, then, error is everywhere found?
"Will you, or some kind reader, tell?"

I approve, to be sure, of raising a flag
Wherever a great truth is planted;
But when fairly hoisted, if people will lag,
Then wait till they feel the truth wanted.
Your pardon, kind R——, I will add nothing more;
I tax you, I know very well;
But patience and time have been both taxed before,
As you and your readers can tell.

October, 1861. POLLY KORA.

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[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

### MARY WORTLY MONTAGU.

In turning the leaves of the first volume of *Chamber's English Cyclopedia*, we find the attractive face of Lady Mary Wortly Montagu, quite in contrast with the poets, philosophers and grave divines, whose portraits are interspersed along its pages. It is quite natural that Lady Mary should attract the reader's attention, for with one exception, hers is the only female face in a volume containing over eighty portraits, and giving a record of authors from the earliest periods of English literature to the eighteenth century! But she looks down with complacent confidence from her high station among the geniuses of her age, as though perfectly at home, and not in the least embarrassed by her surroundings. She is described as a lady who moved in the best circles of rank and fashion, who traveled extensively, and was on terms of friendship with Addison, Pope, Gay, and the literary characters of that period. She was very gifted as a letter-writer, and no one can read her epistles without getting a high opinion of her talents and good sense, though they are not marked by any great warmth of feeling. Indeed, her features, though beautiful, express more shrewdness and intelligence than depth of affection. Her letters to Mr. Montagu before their marriage are friendly and sincere, but are as cool and philosophical as essays. Perhaps he lacked the power of awakening her deeper feelings. He was called, though perhaps unjustly, "only a decent appendage to his accomplished wife." However this may have been, she always in her letters treated him with respect and deference. Pope, generally self-conceited and vain, was quite dazzled by her wit and beauty; but when she received his flatteries and advances with ridicule, he became her enemy. Though she corresponded with him during her eastern travels, she could not have admired him as much as some have done, for she refers in one of her letters to a daughter, to his "unintelligible essays."

Lady Mary was liberally educated, and though this must have been an unusual accomplishment for a lady, at that time, yet no one can detect in any of her writings, the least disposition to vanity on account of such rich attainments. She was so well read even in her school days, that no one could cheat her by pilfering from the most obscure and out-of-the-way books. Her vigilant eye was sure to find out the theft. The prevailing ideas at that time on learning in women, we may glean from a sentence in one of her letters on female education, written for the benefit of a grand-daughter. "The second caution to be given her, is to conceal whatever learning she attains with as much solicitude as she would crookedness or lameness; the parade of it can only serve to draw on her the envy, and consequently the hatred of all she and be fools, which will certainly be at least three parts in four of her acquaintance." Her writings bear the impress of close thought and observation. She was lively and brilliant, yet pointed and direct in her style. In proof of this we might quote from almost any of her letters.

Mrs. Montagu lived to be seventy-two years of age, and when we think of her natural talents and well developed mind, we may well suppose that her company was desirable wherever she chose to go. What a contrast must she have presented to the superficial characters who had lived without thought or study, devoting the strength of their youth to the frivolous employment of fashionable life. On the other hand, how modest and unpretending is her character in comparison to those who occupy the platform expressly to boast of what woman is capable of doing. Lady Montagu says: "It is impossible to be far advanced in knowledge without being more humbled by a conviction of human ignorance than elated by learning." She did not besiege the walls inclosing the garden of science, but quietly entering by the gate, she plucked the fairest fruits therein. She wandered in its choicest retreats with such unassuming self-possession that no one thought of disputing her right to enter, and left an example, not of what women as a class are capable of doing, but of what one woman actually did in the walks of literature.

Butler, Wis., 1861. MINERVA OSBORN.

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There is a great deal of conversation in which silliness is current coin, and nonsense pays for nonsense; in which compliment is bartered for compliment, and the envy in the heart is measurable by the sweetness on the lips; the mere sounding of nothings which are but the echoes of empty heads, the miscellaneous chattering compounded of gabble and gossip, relieving idleness by scandal.

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A pleasant jest in time of misfortune is courage to the heart, strength to the arm, and digestion to the stomach.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

### "WOMAN'S DUTIES"—A REJOINDER.

We have a special dislike for newspaper controversy, as we think that it is seldom much good is effected in this way; and when writing the article of "Woman's Duties," we didn't expect or desire any to put the coat on unless it fitted. Marmion seems to have had a chord touched in his heart, though it has taken an amazing while to discover its vibrations. Were he to re-peruse our offending article, he might find that some of his impressions were erroneous. We have not time, neither do we think it worth while to notice all discrepancies, but his attention we want to call to a few points in his "Reply," not that we have any idea of giving him any instructions — certainly not. Should never think of undertaking his case, for so prolific would be the "advice," given only to excite inquiry, that our feeble admonitions would fall like showers upon the desert.

We disclaimed the common sense that taught the utter dependence of woman,— not that which makes her good, pure, and useful,— but as he seems to have satisfied himself of our alarming deficiency in that rare exotic, and has informed us of it in so refined and gentlemanly a manner, nothing is left us but to express our thanks for due notice of this important discovery. Certainly he has given us very different ideas of common sense from what we ever entertained before; and to speak of it as a "rare exotic" among the eminently intelligent American people, seems to us absurd. We think it resembles more the hardy "monarch of the forest," that often sends deeper roots into a soil none of the best, looking greenest and freshest where the rudest blasts blow upon it; and we think this good gift of God to man, thrives no better in the heart of the petted child of fortune, than would the oak under hot-house culture.

Marmion says he has never heard it asserted that women, more than men, should be models of purity. We *have*, but his assertion, that one possessing such qualities can exert a "wider influence" than a man possessing the same, savors somewhat of the spirit; and it's a doctrine we *don't believe*, that a good, honest, upright man has not as much influence for the right as a woman of the same stamp,— we cannot see the logic, in such a supposition, if there be any.

There is no *true* woman who will pass lightly over in man what she would condemn in her own sex. This idea prevails, we know, and to some extent it may be true; but there are thousands of noble women who have no more esteem for an irreligious, immoral man, than for a woman of the same class.

If any suppose we have a disposition to abuse the "whole race of man," they very much mistake us. This would indeed be an unfavorable time to impugn them, when so many are *bravely, nobly, forgetting self*, and giving all to promote the interests of our beloved country. We honor such men — esteem and love them; and we think there are others who might be more profitably employed — wielding weapons in behalf of Freedom.

If we have ever been inclined to distrust entirely the sterner sex, thoughts of a noble old grandfather, and honored father, both of the Puritan stock, and inheriting the peculiar virtues of their worthy ancestors, dissipates our distrust. Ah! be it far from us to impugn the whole race, when we have the precious memory of such a father, and the presence of a true, noble hearted brother, to prove, not alone the *external*, but *hidden* excellences of the character of men, when *true* to themselves and God. And it is just such as these that, by the contrast, make the mean, petty tyrants, found here and there, seem more despicable. MAUDE ELLIOTT.

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### COMFORT AT HOME.

A powerful attraction to home is the cultivation of a spirit of neatness and elegance throughout all its arrangements. The eye scarcely every wearies of a beautiful prospect or a pleasing picture. The aspect of a home should resemble the latter; it should tell its own tale; its atmosphere should breathe of comfort, and its quiet, simple ornamentation delight the eye. There is a brightness about a well kept home, which neither wealth nor magnificence can impart, unaccompanied by taste. To keep best rooms, or best of anything, to be used only for visitors' accommodation, is not the wisest policy for a wife to adopt; on the contrary, company rooms contrast too greatly with daily living rooms, and suggest unpleasant comparisons. Neatness and elegance should go hand in hand, one cannot exist without the other; but it must be neatness far removed from formality, and elegance independent of costliness and profusion. Every article should appear as if intended for use, and every right article in its right place, the very chairs and tables should be suggestive of comfort; not arranged with stiff precision, but in such a way that the attractive portions of a room shall be visible to their occupants.

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The Duties of a Mother.— By the quiet fireside of home, the true mother, in the midst of her children, is sowing as in vases of earth the seeds of plants that shall sometime give to Heaven the fragrance of their blossoms, and whose fruit shall be as a rosary of angelic deeds, the noblest offering that she can make through the ever ascending and expanding souls of her children to her Maker. Every word that she utters goes from heart to heart with a power of which she little dreams. Philosophers tell us in their speculations that we cannot lift a finger without moving the distant spheres. Solemn is the thought, but not more solemn to the Christian mother than the thought that every word that falls from her lips,—every expression of her countenance, even in the sheltered walk and retirement of home, may leave an indelible impression on young souls around her, and form as it were an underlying strain of that education which peoples Heaven.

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Origin of Quarrels.— The sweetest, the most clinging affection, is often shaken by the slightest breath of unkindness, as the delicate rings and tendrils of the vine are agitated by the faintest air that blows in summer. An unkind word from one beloved often draws blood from many a heart which would defy the battle ax of hatred, or the keenest edge of vindictive satire. Nay, the shade, the gloom of the face familiar and dear, awakens grief and pain. These are the little thorns which, though men of a rougher form may make their way through them without feeling much, extremely incommode persons of a more refined turn in their journey through life, and make the traveling irksome and unpleasant.

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Scolding and Governing.—Some writer says:—"I never knew a scolding person that was able to govern a family. What makes people scold? Because they cannot govern themselves. How, then, can they govern others? Those who govern well are generally calm: they are prompt and resolute, but steady and mild."

## Choice Miscellany.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

### SONG AND TOIL.

BY W. S. KNOWLES.

Sing while the sound of toil is heard;
Let song and sinew go together,
And one shall give the cheering word,
The other brave the warring weather
For hands are strong when hearts are light,
And time goes by when winged to measure,
And all the world about is bright
When might and music earn the treasure

Sing while the blows fall thick and fast,
And time the strokes with song and chorus;
And strike and shout while day shall last,
To end the task that is before us.
For hands are strong when hearts are light,
And time goes by when winged to measure,
And all the world about is bright
When might and music earn the treasure

Then shout, and sing, and work, and wait,
All hand in hand with friend and neighbor;
And toil and sing away the fate
That dooms poor mortals here to labor.
For hands are strong when hearts are light,
And time goes by when winged to measure,
And all the world about is bright
When might and music earn the treasure

Ransomville, N. Y., 1861.

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[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

### LITERARY FAME.

Few persons of common education have failed to feel at some period of their lives aspirations after literary fame. There is no harm in this desire as long as it is kept within proper bounds; but it is often allowed to interfere with the most important duties of life. In this case it becomes an evil; and even when the object of pursuit is gained, it is generally found to have cost more than it is worth.

It is no easy work to become a writer of real merit. Many books that read as if they had been composed without much effort, have cost their authors years of toil. Goldsmith was engaged about twelve years upon his "Deserted Village" and "Traveler." He often labored hard for a whole day upon less than ten lines. Addison spent several years in collecting materials for his work, before he commenced his papers for the "Spectator." The maxim that there is no excellence without work, is especially true in regard to literature; and it will admit of doubt whether even a good song was ever composed without a great amount of labor.

But should you write a book that the world will read, your success will bring upon you the envy and hatred of unsuccessful candidates for fame. The more merit that one possesses in any of the walks of life, the more will he be envied; but the successful aspirant for literary fame is peculiarly liable to be the object of dislike. And men of but little ability often have the power to render writers of rank and talent unhappy. Dryden's works afford evidence that the attacks upon him were a constant source of misery, and had not Pope writhed under the assaults of the witlings of his day, he never would have written the "Dunciad." When Voltaire was at the height of his fame, his life was embittered by the attacks of writers who were destitute of both learning and genius. Perhaps no author has ever showed much merit without arousing the opposition of inferior men. But even authors of real genius are apt to hate those who share the public favor with them. And is fame worth all this?

But how slight is one's prospect of gaining lasting literary fame, even after all his exertions. He may write well and yet not gain popular applause, for the world is not always just in its estimation of writers. If it were so, "Fanny Fern" would not have more readers than "Hawthorne." Probably there have been twenty novels written within the last twenty-five years, with equal merit with "Uncle Tom's Cabin," that have not attained to any extra popularity. Of all the aspirants for literary fame how few are remembered for a half a century. Are not one-half the books that have been written within the last twenty-five years, already forgotten by the world? Few things are more changeable than the popular literary taste. A few years since "Monk Lewis" was the idol of the lovers of light literature, and our grand children may be unable to account for the popularity of some of the favorites of the present day. Has not time robbed Cooper of more than half of the popularity that he once possessed; and may not Paulding be said to have outlived his fame as a writer. S. L. LEONARD.

Caldwell's Prairie, Wis., 1861

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[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

### MRS. BROWN'S CAUDLE LECTURE.

Didn't enlist? Why not? What in goodness has happened? I supposed you were half way to Washington by this time. Wouldn't they accept you, or what was it? Speak out, Mr. Brown, *do*, and let me know the worst. Was it because they thought you had the heart disease, and might be taken with *palpitation*, or had the rheumatics so that you couldn't *run?* Did the gunpowder frighten you out of it, or *what?* Give you a chance, and you'll tell me? Well, out with it, if you've got anything to say. Don't stand there like a dunce. Concluded you wouldn't? That's a pretty excuse — satisfactory, *very*. Brown, I thought you were more of a man, I did indeed. Now Mrs. Jones will throw it in my face that you are a coward, and deserted. That's the story that'll get around, and a pleasant one for me to hear beside. Upon my word, Mr. Brown, I'd rather have buried you.

Contradict it? Not I. You may make your own excuses. But if you've got any sensible reason, tell me what it *is*. What on earth is the sense in your concluding you wouldn't? Speak up! Didn't think it was best? What sort of a reason is that? Brown, I wish you had any gift at conversation. It's more than it's worth, fifty times over, to get a word out of you. *Why* didn't you think it best? Won't you answer in plain English? Why didn't you consider it was best? Aren't you an able-bodied man, and haven't your wife and children got money enough to take care of themselves without you? What was it brought you back? It wasn't your love for *me*, I'm sure of *that*. Had all the Captains they wanted? Didn't want any more Lieutenants? What's that to do with it? Mr. Brown, I'm ashamed of you. Did you intend to go to war so as to get on a Captain's rig, and order folks about, or was it to save your country? A sensible reason, that is—I can't believe my ears, Mr. Brown. There isn't a man in town that's talked longer and louder about patriotism, and fighting for your country, and dying on her altars, and all such flummery, than you have; and now here you are giving up going to war, because you'd have to be a private. I shouldn't suppose you would dare to speak the word patriotism again for a month, for fear it would stick in your throat and choke you. Haven't you been a private man, and can't you afford to be private soldier? If everybody was as ambitious as you are, we should have a fine country, I imagine. Captaincy, indeed! A pretty Captain you'd make. A man that tried last summer to shoot a squirrel six feet off, and couldn't do it. Likely as any way you would shoot yourself, or your First Lieutenant, the first time you fired. 'Pears to me I would learn to pull a trigger *myself* before I set myself up to teach *other* men how to handle muskets. What does a school-teacher know about fire-arms till he's been taught?

Don't talk to me about being an officer, as long as you can't keep thirty or forty boys in order. What could you do at the head of a company of soldiers? Really, I didn't think you were such a fool.

Plenty of other men that don't know any more about it than you? Supposing there are, is that any reason for your making a goose of yourself because other people do? It's *my* opinion there wouldn't have been such a scattering and scampering at Bull Run, if there hadn't been so many Colonels and Captains around, tripping up on their swords, and running against one another. You wouldn't catch *me* trying to play officer until I had learned my part. I wouldn't even consent to be made a corporal till I'd shown that I wasn't a coward, and nobody should put me into the Captaincy, or anything else, till I had fought my way up to it. I only wonder that you didn't set your heart on being Brigadier General. I'd start to-morrow, if I were you, and apply.

But there's one thing about it, John Brown, I never want to hear you called Captain Brown, or Colonel Brown, or General Brown, if it's for nothing but to pay you for hankering after titles so. I'm sick of them. They don't *half* of the men deserve them—Deacons and nobody else.

You guess you'll retire, do you? Well, I'd advise you to do so, and the longer you keep retired the better for you, and your country too, I'm thinking. For *my* part, I'm ashamed of you.

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### RICH WITHOUT MONEY.

Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men with nothing in the pocket, and thousands without even a pocket, are rich. A man born with a good sound constitution, a good stomach, a good heart, and good limbs, and a pretty good head-piece, is rich. Good bones are better than gold — tough muscles, than silver; and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function, are better than houses and lands.

It is better than a landed estate to have the right kind of father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men as really as among herds and horses. Education may do much to check evil tendencies, or to develop good ones; but it is a great thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with.

That man is rich who has a good disposition—who is naturally kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit and fun in his composition. The hardest thing to get along with in this life is a man's own self. A cross, selfish fellow—a desponding and complaining fellow—a timid, care-burdened man—these are all deformed on the inside. Their feet may not limp, but their thoughts do.

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Times and Opportunities.— As we ought to be more frugal of our time than our money, the one being infinitely more valuable than the other, so ought we to be particularly watchful of opportunities. There are times and seasons proper for every purpose of life; and a very material part of prudence it is to judge rightly of them. If you have, for example, a favor to ask of a phlegmatic, gloomy man, take him, if you can, over his bottle. If you want to deal with a covetous man, by no means propose your business after he has been paying away money, but rather after he has been receiving. If you know a person for whose interest you have occasion, who is unhappy in his family, put yourself in his way abroad, rather than wait on him at his own house. A statesman will not be likely to give you a favorable audience immediately after meeting with a disappointment in any of his schemes. There are even many people who are always sour and ill-humored from their rising till they have dined. As in persons, so in things, opportunity is of the utmost consequence.—*Burgh's Human Nature.*

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Handsome Acknowledgment.— It was a real pleasure to me to visit a man who had commenced life with little capital, save a willing heart and stout arms, and who had converted a rocky and swampy waste into smiling and fertile fields, who has given his children the best education the country affords, exercised a generous and genial hospitality, and been careful to embellish as well as utilize his estate; and, after doing all this, to accumulate a sufficient fortune without any speculations, but by the aid of honest straightforward farming alone. Such men are the true jewels of our country, worthy of all honor and renown. I congratulated him heartily upon his success in life, and the truly happy position in which he stood. He told me one thing had contributed more than anything else to this result. He had *one of the best wives in the world.* He said he could never have accomplished it but for her.—*J. Stanton Gould.*

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Love of the Wonderful.—What stronger pleasure is there with mankind, or what do they earlier learn or longer retain, than the love of hearing and relating things strange and incredible? How wonderful a thing is the love of wondering and raising wonder! 'Tis the delight of children to hear tales they shiver at, and the vice of old men to abound in strange stories of times past. We come into the world wondering at everything; and when our wonder about common things is over, we seek something new to wonder at. Our last scene is to tell wonders of our own, to all who will believe them. And amid all this, 'tis well if truth comes off but moderately tainted.—*Shaftsbury.*

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Industry.— Employ thyself in something good. Do good to thy friend, that he may be more thy friend; thine enemy, that he may become thy friend. To reverence thy father is good. Take care of thy body. 'Tis better to love to hear than to love to speak. It is better to know many things than to be ignorant of all. Be a friend to virtue, a stranger to vice. Govern thy tongue. Learn to bear misfortune.

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A just and conscientious appreciation of candor, and the vicissitudes of life, will never fail to impress a man with a high sense of his obligations, to always keep in mind the necessity of truth, in every circumstance, and under all deprivations that call for honest utterance and faithful performance.

## Sabbath Musings.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

### "PRAY WITHOUT CEASING."

Pray without ceasing when the storms
Of sorrow round thee fall,
With God thy friend and counsellor,
They never can appal.
His spirit pure shall e'er descend
Upon thy heart to bless;
Beneath His smile, though dark the day,
Thine is true happiness.

Pray without ceasing when the light
Of joy and hope is thine;
Pray that its cheering light may still
Upon your pathway shine
Pray without ceasing to the close
Of life's oft weary day;
And when Death calls thee to his arms,
Still, without ceasing, pray.

Geneva, Wisconsin, 1861 D. C. D.

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[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

### TRUTH AND THE MAGI.

"When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy."

The wise men had made a long and weary journey, and now rejoiced at the prospect of beholding the infant child who was to attain, they believed, unlimited empire. It is probable that He was only associated in their minds with the splendors of an earthly throne,—the pomp and glory of successful and magnificent conquest,—with the power and grandeur of unlimited but temporal sovereignty. They had no idea of Him as a spiritual prince, who would reign in the hearts of men, delivering them from the power of sin and hopeless sorrow. They regarded Him as one who would be a king of mighty and glorious, but brief authority, the termination of which would be determined by the decree of death, and whose empire would be doomed, like those which had preceded, to crumble into ruins; *not* as a spiritual prince whose peace-imparting reign would continue through the successive generations of men, until all mankind should be brought into happy subjection to His dominion, brighter and more blessed than the soul's grandest conceptions of the eternal splendor. Yet "they rejoiced with exceeding great joy."

If the Magi thus rejoiced in anticipation of finding and early rendering allegiance to Christ as an earthly king, what joy should possess the heart on being able to find Him in His true character—a prince, indeed, but one of infinitely more authority than the combined sovereigns of a thousand worlds—a *prince*, but a Prince of Peace. Peace! How sweet and soothing the word to hearts bleeding from the crushing weight of some great sorrow, or torn by the distracting influence of unsubdued passion. And to *all* the Savior offers Peace, if they will submit to His authority. Those who do so will not only find that He can, by His potent word, hush to a calm the tumultuous billows of sorrow and passion, for the twilight of life will at last break into the undimmed effulgence of perfect and enduring peace; while to those who do not, the earthly shadows will only deepen into terrible and eternal night. But there are laws and directions which have emanated from the Prince of Peace, a conformity to which is the condition of enjoying the precious benefits of His peaceful reign. "If thou wouldst enter enter into life, keep the commandments." "Seek first the kingdom of Heaven and its righteousness." "Repent, and believe the Gospel." "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind." "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." "*Bring forth, therefore, fruits meet for repentance.*" How eager we should be to have our lives conform to the directions and requisitions of the Divine Word! Alas! that the seen but transient things of time should have more influence over the human heart than the unseen but eternal realities of the future world. A. T. E. CLARK.

Academy, New Haven, Vt., 1861

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### WHO ARE THE GREAT PREACHERS?

The great preachers of the world have been those who were in direct sympathy with human life, and who had an end to gain with the men before them. But with culture and scholastic habits, men have interpreted the Word of God, "Follow me, and I will make you a preacher of sermons." The end of preaching is not a good sermon, but a holy heart. Fine sermons have nearly ruined good preaching. If ministers cared more for their people and less for their sermons, they would be more useful. Preaching has almost ceased to be a living business between a man's heart and the wants of his congregation. Learning, rhetoric, eloquence, are good as collateral influences, but no man will win souls who does not feel the throbbing pulse of his congregation—who does not know their lives—who does not understand how to take the primary truths of Christianity, and apply them to the consciences of men in their daily business of life. Such will be certainly efficacious; and such preaching is necessary to the filling up of the churches. Were such preaching universal in our time, not only would our churches be filled to overflowing, but thousands would have to be built. For you may depend upon it, there is never a man who preaches intelligent truth, and preaches it with a living sympathy for men, that people do not flock to hear him.

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Trust God.—"I could write down twenty cases," says a pious man, "when I wished God had done otherwise than He did; but which I now see, had I my own will, would have led to extensive mischief. The life of a Christian is a life of paradoxes. He must lay hold on God, he must follow hard after Him, he must determine not to let Him go. And yet you must learn to let God alone. Quietness before God is one of the most difficult of all Christian graces; to sit where He pleases, to be what He would have us be, and this as long as He pleases.—*Christian Treasury.*

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We should learn to look upon all things God has made as sacred, filled with religious suggestion. Until we look upon every act of duty, every toil for daily bread, everything we do, as having a sacred bearing and significance — until we thus consecrate nature, and all that belongs to the life of nature, we shall have a dwarf, mean, and stinted religion; a religion compromising with the world at the best, a religion to be seen in nooks and corners, a religion formal and outward.—*Chapin.*

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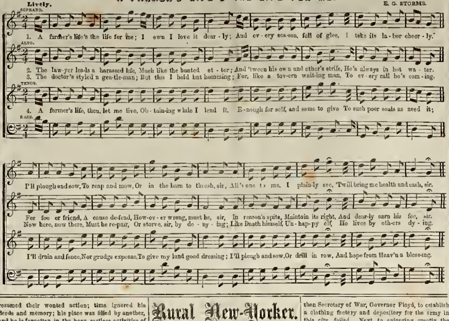
If we had not within ourselves the principle of bliss, we could not become blest. The grain of heaven lies in the breast, as the germ of the blossom lies in the shut seed.

[Composed Expressly for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

## A FARMER'S LIFE'S THE LIFE FOR ME.

E. G. STORMS.


Lively.
SOPRANO.
1. A farmer's life's the life for me; I own I love it dear-ly; And ev-ery sea-son, full of glee, I take its la-bor cheer-ly.
ALTO.
2. The law-yer leads a harassed life, Much like the hunted ot-ter; And 'tween his own and other's strife, He's always in hot wa-ter.
3. The doctor's styled a gen-tle-man; But this I hold but humming; For, like a tav-ern wait-ing man, To ev-ery call he's com-ing.
TENOR.
4. A farmer's life, then, let me live, Ob-tain-ing while I lend it, E-nough for self, and some to give To such poor souls as need it;
BASE.
I'll plough and sow, To reap and mow, Or in the barn to thresh, sir, All's one to me, I plain-ly see, 'Twill bring me health and cash, sir.
For foe or friend, A cause de-fend, How-ev-er wrong, must be, sir, In reason's spite, Maintain its right, And dear-ly earn his fee, sir.
Now here, now there, Must he re-pair, Or starve, sir, by de-ny-ing; Like Death himself, Un-hap-py elf, He lives by oth-ers dy-ing.
I'll drain and fence, Nor grudge expense, To give my land good dressing; I'll plough and sow, Or drill in row, And hope from Heav'n a bless-ing.

# The Traveler.

[Special Correspondence of Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

## LETTERS FROM CALIFORNIA.

### New Series.—Number Nine.

*Death of the rich banker—Pomp of funeral obsequies—Moralizing—Laws and lawyers—Land titles—Occidental journalists—Their difficulties.*

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 1, 1861.

Death turns a deaf ear to bribery, and selects his victims alike from the abodes of the rich and the cottages of the poor. Death has no holidays, but works unceasingly on in spring, summer, autumn, and winter, entering cities and towns, villages and country, reading in hollow tone his stern summons to the young, the beautiful, the gay, the thoughtless, the rich and great, the poor and lowly. His is an absolute monarchy; his subjects those of every kindred, and tongue, and nation, on the broad earth.

The death-bed and funeral of a rich man in this rich and proud city, is fruitful in instruction. A short time since, Death entered the business circles, and selected a rich man in the very midst of life. He was a banker, doing business on Montgomery—the "Wall Street" of San Francisco. He was forced from his counting house to his sick room, and closeted with wife, and physician, and nurse, and solemn thoughts. Weary days and weeks passed by. Human skill was baffled. Death was inexorable. The rich banker must meet the dread summons. His family gathered round the bedside. That apartment was interesting into which Death was entering with dumb foot-fall and ghastly presence. It was a princely room. Rare pictures flushed the walls that winter day with the glory of Arcadian summers. The fairest blossoms of Southern climes were piled thick upon the costly carpet, and the daintily embroidered drapery fell in soft clouds from the massive bedstead; tables of rosewood and Parian marble, sofas and ottomans of latest pattern, and French mirrors of the richest dimensions and cost, bespoke the wealth of the dying man. The owner of this magnificence was unable to purchase a reprieve. He had bought lands and city lots and sold them; had sent richly freighted ships to foreign ports; had owned Government stocks, and stocks in banks; and now he must leave his treasures and go away as poor as the veriest hod-carrier. His riches afforded no guarantee of lengthened life. He lingered a few weeks and died.

When the morning papers announced the death of Mr. ——, President of the —— Bank, everybody said what a pity; but "he died rich." They said it on Montgomery street, where they count wealth by hundreds of thousands. They said it in elegant parlors and by luxurious breakfast tables all over the squares and avenues of the great city. They said it, too, in dark alleys and squalid homes. Everywhere it was the same story—"He died rich." Alas! his riches were not laid up where moth and rust lose their corrupting influence. Ah! there was an angel who stood at the bedside of the rich banker in that dying hour; and the man had nothing out of all his life to give him; no generous, noble, self-sacrificing deeds; no acts of self denial; no faith; no trust; no repentance and prayer, which would have been pearls, and gold, and precious jewels in the hands of the angel. So he wrote down at the close of the last chapter of that wasted life—"*He died poor.*"

And the dying man saw the words, as his soul followed the angel to that bourne from which none return, and he heard him say, lawfully and justly acquired wealth is approved of Heaven. In *its use* lies the secret of securing the Divine approbation. So he knew then, for the first time, that all the labor, and toil, and struggling of his life on earth, had only brought him this verdict at the great assize—"He died poor."

The pageantry of his funeral obsequies exceeded anything I had ever seen. The turn-out of elegant horses, gayly caparisoned, attached to costly, silver-mounted coaches, glittering in the rays of the sun as they moved slowly through the city toward the cemetery, made an impressive and imposing spectacle. Several distinct orders of Masons and Odd Fellows, habited in their rich regalia, were largely represented. Bankers, merchants, artisans, citizens—each and all united in swelling the procession, until it exceeded a mile in length. Slowly and steadily they bore the deceased to his last resting place, in "Lone Mountain Cemetery"—a romantic spot selected and fitted for the burial place of the city's dead.

The death and burial of the wealthy banker affords matter for moralizing. So true as there is "truth in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything"—so sure as we are nothing but coasters along time's shores, traffickers and hucksters in mental and moral commodities, giving, receiving—so sure will time develop veritable *poisons*, imparting, when added to our stock, mold and mildew. As it is uncertain when we *speak* a passing craft, whether we shall receive wisdom for wisdom, and as we unlade our bark of its rich cargo of ideas and practical philosophy, are made to receive in exchange damaged wares, or low and squalid thoughts and soiled feelings, so it might be as well to shut up shop, abandon our traffic, and live on the riches of our own spirits. Or, perhaps, turn our prow to the beach, where lies the wreck of some stranded bark, whose goods lie scattered temptingly, waiting to be gathered by the survivors.

Ay, indeed! Were we to direct our dealings and trading to the shipwrecked, the stranded, the lost—to the grave—the burial ground—the last resting place of the dead—we should secure a richer commerce, make infinite gains, and add to our little wallet of ideas and feelings stores of *true wealth*. There we can exchange pride, and vanity, and pomp, for humility and lowliness of mind. Swap selfishness, and enmity, and hate, for benevolence, and love, and charity—barter mirth, and sin, and folly, for soberness, obedience, and heavenly virtue.

Death and the grave deal largely in the merchandize of wisdom. Their supplies have never failed. No bankruptcy there; and pride, and self-will, and folly, are the base metals that pass current at their gloomy counters in exchange for the pearls of heavenly sapience. Wealth, honor, position, power, are as nothing in the tread of Death. Companions, friends, loved ones, have no power in his courts. Yesterday man was flushed with health; to-day he sickens; to-morrow he dies! The banker counted his wealth by hundreds of thousands—his voice was potent in financial circles. He opened his hand and commerce smiled; he closed it and she waned. He walked the streets of the city a prince. He died a beggar! Of what avail now his title to stocks, and ships, and lands, and houses! Alas! a narrow plot of ground in that "Lone Mountain," suffices for his necessities. His demise shook and jostled the strong money circles. It caused ripples and counter currents on the sea of trade. They soon, however, resumed their wonted action; time ignored his deeds and memory; his place was filled by another, and he is forgotten in the busy, restless activities of this modern Babel!

Bankers and money lenders are not the only class that amass wealth in California. Lawyers thrive beyond precedent. Henry IV being told by his gardener that there were several spots at Fontainbleo where nothing would grow, said—"Go plant a bed of *attornies*, for they will flourish anywhere." This satirical remark of the shrewd monarch is strikingly exemplified here. No State in the Union of its population, has half the litigation. Two causes exist, accounting for this. First, it has been, and is still, a land of outrage and crime, multiplying cases for the criminal courts. Second, the land titles are very uncertain, giving rise to numberless trials between contestants. The fraudulent claims set up by the Spanish or Mexicans, are counted by hundreds, and are supported by all the deception and cunning peculiar to that designing people. Some of these suits involve lands valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. Not only the best legal talent, but a long array is in constant employ. Their fees are large, and they amass fortunes in a few years. The uncertainty and doubt that hang over California land titles, is a great impediment to the settlement and growth of the State. It will doubtless require a score of years before these disputes will be finally disposed of, and in the meantime, it will prove a rich soil for the planting and propagation of attornies. They grow and ripen into wealth and position rapidly. No seedy, half-fledged lawyers here. All are well dressed and full fed. They share largely in working out the destinies of the State, and take a commanding position in the ranks of citizenship. Law and order are bulwarks of defense. Lawyers—expounders and defenders of just laws, are a *most valuable and useful class* of men everywhere, and especially so on the *Pacific coast!* We cannot indorse the remark of the Universalist minister, who on being asked by a lawyer, why the rich man called for water to cool his *tongue*, replied, "he was doubtless once a *lawyer*, and his *tongue* is suffering for its crimes committed while practicing the legal profession."

Journalists are also a prosperous class. Their standard of prices is favorable to rapid gains. Some of the first talent is engaged in this department. An editor here is not exempt from difficulties, any more than over East. He is solicited to lead off on subscriptions,—is shown a raw-hide by some poor dunce he has unwittingly insulted, and has to stop writing long enough to kick the belligerent ass down stairs. He is annoyed by *particular* friends, who love to sit around and tell long stories, which the editor perhaps originated years before. He is appealed to to settle all disputes in politics, metaphysics, and religion,—whether it was sinful in General Jackson to preface all his declarations with "By the Eternal?"—who wrote the Bible?—when is the Millenium to come?—will there be any dough faces in heaven, or what gambler ever won the most money?—do angle worms and lizards rain down, or what nag made the fastest time under saddle?—as water inclines down hill, why does sap ascend the tree tops?—who got up the system of counting chickens before they were hatched, or eating his bread before it was harvested?—are *Yankees* accountable beings?—are they natural or artificial creatures?—would it be a sin to shoot one?—who is the author of humbuggery, especially that of village politicians?—has there been more marriages than divorces for the last three years?—are woman held accountable for any more than half they utter?—how many rows, quarrels, flirtations, and gunpowder plots have happened in the last eighteen months?—is it any more than fair to conclude that Prince Albert is the father of most of his children?—is it not unconstitutional for an attorney to stop to kiss his wife when he has several neighbors awaiting prosecution at his hands?—are California fleas a chosen scourge in the hands of Providence for chastising the human race, and when will their term of office expire?—he is threatened with hard words, and fists, and bludgeons, and sour looks, and everything base but money, (just when he needs it.) He is written to by some consequential subscriber, to blow up some poor fellow who has just misused and insulted him. He is expected to flatter everybody, to curse everybody, to please everybody!! He must blow hot and cold with the same breath, smile out of one corner of his mouth and storm from the other, and logically prove

"The difference there should be,
'Twixt tweedle dum and tweedle dee"

And all to serve the piques and innuendoes of his churlish patrons, just as though editors had not battles enough of their own to fight, and no over-stock of courage withal. In short, in spite of themselves, the naughty world will show its teeth at editors. Well, take them all in all, they are a worthy, working, reliable, hopeful, patient class of men. I would that their virtues were stereotyped and reproduced in all ranks of society the wide world over. S. H. H.

# Rural New-Yorker.

## NEWS DEPARTMENT.

"Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER 12, 1861.

## THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

### FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

**Extracts from the Southern Press.**

Disease among the Rebels.—A Manassas correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* writes:—"I regret to say there is a great deal of sickness in the army. This is not a healthy country at this season of the year. The remark applies to all the counties bordering on the Potomac, from the Great Falls down. There are other reasons, however, for the unhealthiness of the army, and the chief among them is the want of proper police regulations in the camps. In plain English, the camps are not kept clean. This I know from personal observation.

"When I ask the officers about it, they exonerate themselves by saying that it is impossible to enforce the necessary hygienic discipline among the volunteers. Neither the company officers nor the men, they say, will submit to those sanitary regulations without which it is impossible to preserve the health of the command. This plea, to my certain knowledge, is not well founded. There is the First Regiment Georgia regulars, Col. Williams, and the Fifteenth Regiment Georgia volunteers, Col. Thomas, where the most rigid rules are enforced, and cheerfully obeyed by all the officers and men. The result is, these regiments enjoy almost a complete exemption from all kinds of disease except those of an infectious character, which cannot well be guarded against in the camp, and such as are incident to a change of water. In a certain Mississippi regiment, on the contrary, where every man is permitted to do as he likes, two-thirds of the entire command is on the sick list, while the deaths have reached as high as nine in one day."

The Charleston *Mercury*, writing upon the same topic, remarks:—"The terrible sanitary condition of our army on the Potomac, is a matter of painful interest to the whole people of the Confederate States. The frightful condition of the camp is a subject of universal interest and alarm. In the spirit of Spartan fortitude, we are willing that our troops should be sacrificed, if need be, to the cause of the country. But that they should fall victims to the mismanagement of an inefficient department, is utterly unendurable. Ten thousand lives are now in jeopardy through this folly. The fruits of the great battle at Manassas have been sacrificed to this almost criminal fatuity."

Report of One Hospital.—The report of the managers of the St. Charles Hospital in Richmond, shows that they have received into that establishment from the 1st of August to the 3d of September, the following number of sick and wounded soldiers:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From South Carolina... | 487 | From North Carolina ... | 64 |
| From Georgia.......... | 229 | From Tennessee ........ | 62 |
| From Mississippi ...... | 103 | From Florida ........... | 66 |
| From Virginia.......... | 155 | From Kentucky ........ | 29 |
| From Louisiana........ | 57 | From Texas ............ | 4 |
| From Alabama......... | 98 | | |
| Total........................ | | ........................... | 1160 |

If one Southern hospital presents such a frightful list, how many sick and wounded must they all contain?

Floyd did not Steal Enough.—The following article, from the Richmond *Examiner*, is the coolest piece of infamy that we have yet seen in connection with the war. There is a highwayman's dash about it which would have delighted the boldest gentleman of the road that ever swung at Tyburn:

"We gave the other day some account of the extensive preparations that are making in this city for the supply of winter clothing to the army. These preparations remind us of what the South has lost by the want of proper enterprise in Richmond, before the war, on this very subject of army clothing.

"It is greatly to be regretted that the earnest efforts which were made in 1857 and 1858, by the then Secretary of War, Governor Floyd, to establish a clothing factory and depository for the army in this city, failed. Next to enlarging greatly the capacity of the works at Harper's Ferry, for the manufacture of arms, and the establishment of a national foundery somewhere in the South, that gentleman was most solicitous to organize and set in operation a large clothing factory for the army in this city.

"The entire clothing manufacture of the United States Army had been conducted for many years in Philadelphia. It was an immense business, involving more than a million dollars a year. It was conducted on Government account, and not on the contract system. It had been very ably managed by Major Crossman of the Quartermaster's Department, assisted by one or two of the leading dry goods merchants in Philadelphia, to whom it brought a large revenue.

"Gov. Floyd thought it was just that this vast business should be divided between the South and the North; and he determined, if any respectable merchants in this city would consent to take hold of it, that he would divide the business, and send half of it to Richmond. Accordingly he caused some of the leading dry goods merchants of this city to be spoken to on the subject. Several of them were sounded, and either from want of sagacity, or enterprise, or of inclination, they declined to lend their assistance to the enterprise. Discouraged by the cold reception which the proposition met with in a city that would have derived so much benefit from it, the Secretary, much to his sorrow, let the matter drop.

"If the clothing factory and warehouse for the army, thus projected by far-seeing statesmanship, had been established in Richmond, abundant stocks of all sorts of material would have been *found* in store here at the opening of the war, and an organized system already in operation, capable of supplying all the wants of the Southern army. As it is, the Southern Government is, for the great part of the requisite material, at the mercy of speculators, and must pay two prices for stocks of goods *which they might have found on hand in the public depository here, paid for and without price. The same enlightened and patriotic forecast which supplied arms to the South, would have accumulated here abundant supplies of clothing material.*

"The advantage to the cause would have been almost as great, in the matter of army clothing, as *a like bold measure* of the same Secretary has proved to the South in the matter of arms, though he doubtless would have been as bitterly opposed by political enemies here for the Richmond clothing factory, as he was denounced by certain newspapers in Mississippi in the most violent terms at the time, for sending 150,000 arms into the South!"

**Strategic Points at the West.**

The Chicago *Tribune* gives the following topographical description of Cairo, Bird's Point, Mound City, and Paducah, leading strategic points at the West. As active operations seem to have been suddenly transferred to that portion of the Union, the article possesses peculiar interest at the present. The *Tribune* says:

For weeks past the name of Cairo has been in almost every issue of every leading journal in the country. Its strategic importance, in a military point of view, is universally acknowledged; but the strength of that position to the army in possession cannot be fully understood without careful study of the topography of its surroundings. Let our readers take the largest and best map at their command, and we will try and give them some idea of the strength and importance of Cairo as a military post.

The first thing that attracts attention is the extreme southern position of the city. It is the most southerly point in the Free States, is in the latitude of Norfolk, Va., within less than 40 miles of the southern line of Virginia and Kentucky, and more than one-third of the way between Chicago and New Orleans. The Illinois Central Railroad connects it directly with the entire railroad system of the Northern States. Situated at the confluence of the Mississippi and the Ohio Rivers, it is of course accessible by steamers to all the great rivers of the Mississippi Valley, and below Cairo the Mississippi is navigable for the largest steamers the year round. The latitude of the country below Cairo, together with the warm waters of the Tennessee River, which flows, so to speak, up north from the Southern States and enters the Ohio at Paducah, Ky., 50 miles above Cairo, keep the Lower Mississippi free from ice during the coldest winter.

Cairo, when in possession of an army, is especially inaccessible to an opposing foe. The highlands of Southern Illinois terminate at Villa Ridge, twelve miles north of Cairo. The belt of country for the next five or six miles south of Villa Ridge, extending very nearly across from the Mississippi to the Ohio, is low and swampy, covered with very heavy cottonwood, cypress, and other timber common to Mississippi bottoms. The Cash river, a deep and navigable stream, after approaching the Mississippi within a mile, runs nearly east through this swamp, and enters the Ohio a short distance below Mound City. The Illinois Central Railway crosses this swamp on a long trestle work, and besides this there are but two approaches to Cairo—one by the road on the narrow strip of land between the Cash and the Mississippi, and the other by the road on the banks of the Ohio from Mound City. All these approaches can be defended by a few troops and a battery of artillery against an immensely superior force. The burning of the trestle bridge of the Illinois Central would leave but two points to be defended.

The surface of the ground on which Cairo stands, and from four to five miles north of the town, is ten, and some twenty feet of it above the swamp described; but still a levee of five to fifteen feet high surrounds it, in order to protect it from inundation at high water. This levee forms an admirable breastwork, from behind which field artillery and infantry could do terrible execution upon an approaching enemy, if by any means he had passed the natural obstacles and the military defences placed north of the town, or if he should approach it by steamers on the water. But Fort Defiance, on the point at the lower end of the city, in which are a sufficient number of sixty-four pounders, mortars, &c., renders it absolutely impossible for a fleet to approach from the Lower Mississippi, the only direction from which danger can be apprehended. The guns in the fort command the Mississippi for three miles below the point, at which an approaching fleet would first come in sight. Opposite Fort Defiance, across the Mississippi, is

BIRD'S POINT.

Here is the large farm of Colonel Bird, now fully occupied for military purposes. A small breast-work was at first thrown up near the river; but this is included in a much larger fort now rapidly approaching completion. It mounts a large number of very heavy guns, and the wide cleared space they command renders the approach of a large army almost impossible. At high water nearly the entire farm is overflowed. The country in the rear is about as impassable as that back of Cairo. A large slough leaves the Mississippi directly below Price's landing, twenty-five miles above Bird's Point. A part of it returns to the Mississippi a short distance above the Point, but a large portion spreads itself out and enters the Mississippi above and below Belmont, opposite Columbus, twenty miles below Cairo. The Cairo and Fulton Railroad crosses this slough on a high trestle work. Bird's Point has but two roads leading to it. One from Charleston, sixty miles west—but twelve on the line of the railroad—and one up the bank of the river from Belmont. Both of these roads are very easily rendered impassable for an army by the destruction of bridges and felling the heavy timbers of the bottoms across them, so that the surprise and taking of Bird's Point, except by regular approaches and an overwhelming force, is well nigh a military impossibility. The heavy guns from Fort Defiance can very easily throw shell over the works at the Point into the woods that surround the farm of Col. Bird, on all save the river side. About a mile below Cairo on the Kentucky shore is

FORT HOLT.

The generals in command at Cairo have kept a close watch upon this point all summer, but they did not occupy it till the rebels had taken possession of Columbus, twenty miles below. The bank on which the fort stands is high, but is overflowed to the depth of from three to eight feet at high water. The ground gradually falls off from the bank of the river, and for the distance of from three to seven miles it is low and swampy, and filled with long, narrow, moon-shaped sloughs and lakes, and impassable for an army. A few miles below Fort Holt the outlet from these sloughs enters the Mississippi, and the crossing can be so obstructed and defended that the approach of an army is almost impossible. The only remaining approach is by river, and the forts and gunboats interpose resistless obstacles to any such movement. Two other points deserve notice in this connection: the first is

MOUND CITY,

six miles above Cairo, on the Illinois shore. The road from the opposite side, in Kentucky, is said to be passably good, and fears have been entertained lest the enemy by this route should throw a column across the Ohio, in the rear of Cairo. Col. Lawler's regiment has been stationed for many weeks at Mound City, and should the enemy attempt any such movement, Cairo is so near that, before he could gain a position in Illinois, he would be sure to be utterly annihilated. The other point referred to is

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY,

fifty miles above Cairo. At this place the Tennessee river, navigable for hundreds of miles, and flowing directly north from Northern Alabama and Mississippi, enters the Ohio. A railway also connects it with all the railways of the South. As soon as Gen. Polk, with his army of rebels, arrived at Columbus, the terminus of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Gen. Grant took possession of Paducah. Next to Cairo, it is plain that Paducah is the most important strategic point that has been occupied in the Mississippi Valley. By the railway alone, as proved by the freight books now in possession of our officers, from one to five car loads of flour and as many of bacon have daily gone South for the last two months. Other military stores, ammunition, equipments and clothing, have gone forward to the full extent of the capacity of the road. In addition to this the steamers on the Tennessee river have been most actively employed, and the only misfortune is that the rebels did not invade the neutrality of Kentucky months ago, that this large and infamous traffic might have been stopped at a much earlier day. A careful reading, with the advantages of a map, will show why the rebels have failed to attack Cairo and Bird's Point, and why the earlier occupation of them by the troops of Illinois was one of the most important movements that has been made during the progress of this causeless and wicked rebellion.

**Brilliant Naval Exploit.**

By a letter dated "U. S. Steam Frigate Colorado, off Pensacola Harbor, Sept. 14, 1861," we are put in possession of an act of daring on the part of a portion of the crew of that vessel worthy of those who are battling for the Union. The writer says:

"The monotony of the "Blockade," so far as this ship is concerned, was broken, last night, by a most brilliant achievement. Some days ago, a large schooner was observed in the harbor, in the vicinity of the Navy Yard, and her appearance and motions led to the suspicion that she had been fitted up as a privateer, and had intentions of trying to run the blockade. Capt. Bailey went ashore on Santa Rosa Island, for the purpose of "takin' notes" in regard to the schooner and the reported battery, with the view of getting up an expedition against them.

About 8 o'clock P. M. (yesterday,) the detail of men and officers was announced; the boats bolted out; the men armed and supplied with ammunition. The expedition was placed under the command of Lieut. John H. Russell. The boats, with oars muffled, left the side of the ship at about 11 P. M., and pulled into the harbor, keeping far enough from the rebel side to avoid observation. They continued on up the harbor to a point a little above the Navy Yard. Here the course was changed, and each boat was headed for its especial object. From this moment every thought and every effort of both officers and men were directed to the successful accomplishment of this most dangerous enterprise. The parties in the launch and second cutter were to board and burn the schooner; those in the first and third cutters were to charge the battery and spike the recently mounted "big gun."

Lieut. Sproston, heading the crews of the first and third cutters, landed at the northern face of the stone wharf, and made directly for the newly erected battery. Whether this battery was not manned at all, or whether the men at it had been drawn from their stations by the noise of the strife which had already commenced at the schooner, or whether they had "traveled," is not known. However that may be, but *one* man was found near the gun. True courage, wherever found, will command respect, but the brave man sometimes loses his life where his light heeled comrades save theirs. This solitary soldier stood his ground in the face of thirty men, and discharged his musket at Lieut. Sproston, but simultaneously with the discharge of his musket was that of Gunner Borton's pistol. The lone defender of that battery missed his own aim, but fell under that of the more fortunate gunner. In a few moments the "columbiad" was spiked, and Lieut. Sproston having accomplished the duty assigned him, according to previous orders, recalled his men to their boats.

The other division of the party, in the launch and second cutter, on approaching the schooner, found that instead of being moored in the stream, she had been hauled into the dry dock slip, and was tied up to the wharf. Nothing daunted, however, at this unpleasant change in the programme, our gallant fellows dashed ahead in the slip alongside the schooner. As they were approaching the vessel they were hailed from her decks five or six times, and were thus prepared to expect a hand-to-hand encounter. The cutter — being much the lighter boat — shot ahead of the launch as she approached the enemy's vessel, and as she passed under her bows was greeted by a galling fire, but in a moment she had grappled the schooner amidships, and Lieut. Blake and his men were on the rebel deck. In another moment the launch was under the schooner's guns, and, like the cutter, was received by a deadly salute.

Before the enemy had time to reload, Lieut. Russell was upon her decks, followed by the brave fellows of his boat who had escaped the murderous discharge of musketry with which they were greeted. Forty or more of our officers, seamen and marines, precipitating themselves so unceremoniously upon the enemy's deck, produced a stampede among them, and nearly all of them fled from the deck to the shore. One only attempted to stand his ground against the "boarders," and he was instantly shot by Lieut. Russell. As soon as the decks were cleared of the rebels, our men proceeded to set the schooner on fire, and when this was effectually accomplished, they took to their boats and succeeded in getting off with but a few straggling shots from the rebels, who had begun to rally upon the wharf.

When the boats had got beyond the range of musketry, the first and second cutters were both ordered to give a parting salute to the enemy that were collecting upon the wharf, which they did in the shape of five or six rounds of "canister" from their twelve-pound howitzers. What execution was done by this is not known, but, having the light of the burning schooner upon their mark, it is reasonable to suppose that we more than balanced accounts for the fire received by our boats.

So small a force as this, under the command of Lieut. Russell, on this occasion, entering into the very stronghold of an enemy, spiking his guns and burning an armed vessel, is an exploit not often surpassed, even in the history of a Navy many of whose members have been distinguished for their gallantry. It was not done, however, without loss — three killed and fifteen wounded; two fatally, five severely, and the others slightly. None of the officers were severely wounded, but among the slightly wounded are Lieuts. Russell and Blake; Capt. Reynolds, Marine corps; and Midshipman Higginson. The killed — Chas. H. Lemplier, coxswain; John R. Herring, seaman, and John Smith, marine.

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**Department of the West.**

KENTUCKY. — The Senate resolution offered by Mr. Whittaker, requesting Gov. Magoffin to resign, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Senate and House adopted the resolution instructing Breckinridge and Powell to resign. If they decline to comply, the Senate of the United States is respectfully asked to investigate their conduct, and if found to be in opposition to the Government, that they expel them.

Nathan Garther, Jr., is confirmed as Secretary of State vice Monroe, who has gone to C. S. A.

Both Houses passed the $2,000,000 loan.

The *Bulletin* says a gentleman recently from Bowling Green, states that the military authorities there notified the Sheriff of Warren county to pay no money into the State Treasury.

Buckner had gone with a portion of his troops to Hopkinsville, Greenville, and other places, taking arms wherever they could find them. The troops at Bowling Green believe that 30,000 additional troops are daily waiting an hour's notice to come into Kentucky. A Mississippi regiment recently came to Bowling Green, expecting to come directly through and occupy Louisville and remain there.

Some mercenary Unionists are finding army employment for themselves and servants, and a market for their produce, and give unmistakable signs of yielding to secession.

A special to the *Bulletin* of the 2d says 800 or 1,000 confederate troops took possession of Hopkinsville on Monday afternoon, and 400 Union troops under Capt. Jackson were falling back on Henderson. Reports are also in circulation that Buckner with 5,000 confederates would attack Spottsville on Thursday. It was also rumored that Zollicoffer is retreating towards Barboursville.

The Legislature took a recess till November 27, directing the Committee on Banks to inquire in the meanwhile into the management of the Bank of Louisville. The Bank of Kentucky has promised its quota, $760,000, for the defence of Kentucky. The Bank of Louisville, whose quota was $200,000, has furnished nearly $100,000. The Northern Bank has promised $25,000 more than its quota. The Farmer's Bank has promptly responded to its quota of the $2,000,000 required. In discussing this question, Senator Speed said that a majority of the Louisville Bank directors would gladly welcome Buckner, and open their vaults freely to him, and therefore he wished the management exposed. Speed's resolution passed both houses.

MISSOURI. — Mr. White, of Col. Mulligan's brigade, arrived at St. Louis in the Sedalia train at an early hour on the 3d. He brings information up to Monday night.

Price had left Lexington with the main body of his force, and is moving southward for the purpose of effecting a junction with McCulloch, after which he will give Fremont battle. Dr. White represents that Price is decided upon this point, having been elated and intoxicated by his victory at Lexington. He says that Price anticipated an easy victory over Fremont at this point, and then will move on St. Louis. There were over 24,000 rebels ready to rise and welcome him with arms in their hands. Dr. White thinks that the rebels will endeavor to get between us and forces at Georgetown, and surround and cut off Davis and Seigel, and then meet Fremont near this place. The rebel force have 19 field pieces and expect rifled cannon from the South. Gen. Price said the C. S. A. had loaned Missouri $1,000,000 for the purpose of carrying on the war against the U. S. government. The rebel troops are confident of victory, and are clamoring to be led against Fremont. Dr. White gives a sorry statement in regard to the conduct of the rebels towards the wounded at Lexington. They took away from him all his hospital stores, not leaving even a sponge. A portion of Price's force had moved towards Independence.

There were but about 300 men in Warrensburgh when the Doctor passed through there; he thinks Price's force numbers 40,000.

Dr. White says on his way here that 18,000 rebels had parted from the main army and marched towards Georgetown with the intention of taking that place before re-enforcements could arrive from Jefferson City.

Dr. White believes that the rebels have no idea of getting the State, but intend to make a demonstration in vast numbers upon Georgetown and St. Louis, and that they are perfectly confident of their ability to take them. No immediate attack is feared on Georgetown, and our troops are prepared to receive the foe.

Gentlemen who arrived at St. Louis on the 4th inst. from Sedalia, confirm the report of the evacuation of Lexington by the rebels, and also bring intelligence of the probable occupation of that place by Gen. Sturgis.

Major Baker, of the Home Guard, who was among the Federal prisoners taken at Lexington, and who refused to give his parole, escaped from the rebels on Monday night and arrived at Sedalia this morning. He says all the confederates left Lexington on Monday P. M., and that their rear guard as it left were fired upon. Several were wounded by the shells when they first left Lexington.

Major Baker thinks it was the intention of Price to march direct on Georgetown, but information having been brought to him that Gen. Siegel was advancing with 40,000 men, he moved westward towards Independence. Whether the main body of the rebels pursued this route any distance, Major B. is unaware, as during the confusion among the rebels upon the reception of the news of the large force of Gen. Siegel, and the reported pursuit of Sturgis in the rear, he escaped. Baker thinks Price's effective force numbers about 25,000, in addition to which he has some 15,000 irregular troops, whose principal occupation is foraging, but this portion of the army had pretty much left the main body before Major Baker escaped.

In consequence of the secession of the Cherokee nation, and its alliance with the C. S. A., Colonel McKinstrey, Provost Marshal, has issued a proclamation notifying the St. Louis Building and Savings Association, that the sum of $33,000, being part of an annuity paid the Cherokees by the Government of the United States, now on deposit in that institution, is, under the act of Congress, forfeited to the United States, and confiscated to their use and benefit.

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**Department of Western Virginia.**

On the 30th ult. five companies of the 1st Kentucky regiment, four companies of the 35th regiment, under Lieut. Col. Oenart, surrounded and attacked the rebels at Chapmansville, and after a short engagement completely routed the rebel forces, killing 60 and taking 70 prisoners. The rebels in escaping were intercepted by Col. Pratt, who killed 40 and took a large number prisoners. The country between Charlestown and Wyandotte river is now freed from secession power.

The morning of the 1st inst. witnessed a lively scene at Cheat Mountain when a reconnoisance in force was made under command of Brigadier-General Reynolds. At 1 o'clock a portion of Brig. Gen. R.'s brigade, consisting of the 3d Ohio regiment, 24th, 25th, and 32d, and a portion of the 6th Indiana regiment, 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 17th, together with a detachment of Bracken's Indiana, Robinson's Ohio, Greenfield's Pennsylvania cavalry, and detachments of Howe's regulars, Loomis' Michigan, and Down's Virginia artillery, numbering in all 5,000, left Cheat Mountain to make a reconnoisance in force, in front of the enemy's position on Greenbriar river, 12 miles distant. Col. Ford's 32d Ohio was sent forward to hold an important road, the possession of which prevented the enemy from flanking our main column.

The expedition came in front of the enemy's fortifications at 8 o'clock, their pickets retiring after firing an ineffectual volley. Kimball's 15th Indiana was immediately sent forward to secure the position for Loomis' battery. Ammen's 24th Ohio deployed as skirmishers on the south slope of the mountain. Loomis' battery getting into position and supporting the 15th Indiana, opened the battle. Shot was immediately responded to by the enemy concealed in the brush, but they were soon routed by the 14th with the loss of seven killed and a large number wounded.

Howe's battery, supported by the 13th Indiana, then moved forward, taking a position 300 yards nearer the enemy's fortifications, opening a brisk fire. Firing on both sides was almost incessant for an hour, our artillery doing execution, judging from the lamentable shrieks of the wounded. The enemy's battery did comparatively little injury, their guns being too much elevated. Our guns effectually silenced three of their guns. While observations were being made of the enemy's fortifications, occupying three more hours, an irregular artillery fire was kept up, occupying the enemy's attention.

During this interval the 25th Ohio and the 15th Indiana regiments rendered efficient service in scouting among the mountains, before the close of the reconnoisance, which was most satisfactory. The enemy received heavy re-enforcements from the camp near Mount Monterey, making their strength about 25,000. The reconnoisance partakes more of the character of a regular engagement than any previous battle in Western Virginia. Our loss is but one killed and eleven wounded. It is impossible to ascertain the loss of the enemy. It will not, however, fall short of 500 killed and wounded, as our artillery did terrible execution. Their camp was situated on a slope of the mountains, supported by a number of guns. We captured 13 prisoners from the enemy, and a lot of cattle and horses. The reconnoisance proved entirely successful, affording information relative to the enemy's strength, which could not be ascertained from scouts. Our troops acted nobly. Gen. Anderson and Cols. Jackson and Oliver commanded the rebels.

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**Department of the East.**

GEN. MCCLELLAN and staff, including the Count de Paris, and accompanied by Gen. Burnside, visited the outposts of the Army of the Potomac on the 1st inst., inspecting the National as well as the Confederate fortifications about Munson's and Upton's Hills and Fall's Church. The inhabitants in the vicinity state that the rebels were but half clad, worse fed, and most of them entirely shoeless. They had no money, but an abundance of Virginia shinplasters, with which they paid for their forced purchases. In a deserted house near Munson's Hill, several letters written by the rebels were found, in which they state that it was Gen. Beauregard's intention to attack the Union troops on the 20th of September. They expressed much gratification at the prospect.

Our troops ate breakfast on the 1st inst. at Pohick Church, 16 miles beyond Alexandria, on the Fairfax road. There were 400 of them—100 of the N. Y. 16th, under Capt. Palmer; 75 of the N. Y. 26th, under Capt. Arrowsmith; 75 of the N. Y. 27th, under Capt. Jay; 75 Kentucky cavalry, under Woodburn; and 75 picked men. They went to break up a nest of 150 rebel cavalry who were plundering the Union farmers of the district and turning them out of their homes. The rascals, apprised of the expedition, got into the saddle at daybreak, just in time to receive the fire of our head files. The wounded fell in numbers, but were thrown upon their horses and carried off, or hastily taken into the woods. The church was used as a barrack, the beds on the floors being yet warm. There was great joy in Accotink, as over 400 of the rebels had harrassed them mercilessly for weeks. From the church for many miles west, north and south, a reconnoisance was made, which showed that there were no large bodies of troops this side of Occoquan. The reconnoisance was pushed about nine miles further into Virginia in this direction than any made since Bull Run.

A dispatch from Gen. McDowell to Gen. McClellan says that Lieut. A. J. Ziegler, of Sinert's rebel cavalry regiment, has just been captured by the pickets of the N. Y. 25th. He gives but little information, but says Jeff. Davis, Beauregard, Johnston and G. W. Smith, late Street Commissioner of New York, now a General in the rebel service, were at Fairfax Court House on the 30th ult. reviewing the troops.

The prominent positions at Munson's Hill, Fall's Church and Upton's Hill, which were so suddenly evacuated by the enemy, have been strengthened by large bodies of Federal troops, and our men are now engaged in throwing up strong field works.

The defiant attitude of the rebels hereabout has been abandoned. They are now acting purely on the defensive, and are manifestly in constant alarm as to an assault from some quarter where they are most assailable. They cannot execute their own programme of crossing the river, and fear an attack upon their own flanks. Their position forms a crescent, reaching from Occoquan Creek to a point above Leesburg, while the center extends from Fairfax to Manassas Junction. The rise in the river above, and the presence of the Potomac flotilla below, Washington, precludes their crossing; but they are aware that we have command of means to cross at any point and turn either of their flanks. Their step backward is considered here by experienced army officers as an indication that they do not intend to offer battle on the Potomac.

The enemy's recent movement toward Leesburg and Point of Rocks, is construed into a strategic movement only, and one not requiring the strengthening of any particular point along this line. Besides the present high state of the water in the Potomac, which will for some days impede the passage of the river, our positions are so selected that no experienced officer would recommend a crossing, even if practicable. The fact that they unnecessarily exposed their strength or weakness at the Great Falls, is a sufficient guaranty that no attack in force was premeditated.

If private intelligence is to be relied upon, the enemy's strongest position is about one and a quarter miles to the rear of Manassas Junction, where it is represented the entire available resources of the South are concentrated. The bearer of this information has recently visited all the principal points from Richmond to Leesburg, and has given many important details of the number, position and resources of the rebels which are not requisite to be published at this time. All former statements as to the privations, discontent and demoralization of rebel troops are fully confirmed.

Rebel officers still attempt to inflate the hopes of soldiers that Washington will fall an easy prey to the chivalry of the South, but the recent successful expedition to Hatteras and the progress of Rosecrans in Western Virginia, together with scarcity of food and money, are rapidly convincing dupes of political aspirants that the days of the reign of Southern tyranny are numbered. The soldiers and subalterns, and, in many cases, officers of high grade, utter loud complaints against Virginia for not furnishing the materials and sinews of war, as promised through the partisan leaders. Gentlemen who furnish this information, sincerely believe that delay is the surest and quickest weapon to reduce the South to loyalty.

Capt. Thomas, of the Quartermaster's Department, has on exhibition at his quarters a large amount of clothing belonging to the rebel army, which was captured at Munson's Hill. Some of the coats and pants for the officers are of the finest French cloth, and of a substantial character. They were captured in the rebel wagons, together with muskets, sabers, pistols, and several of Colt's six-shooting rifles. The clothing is elaborately adorned with tinsel.

The attack upon our encampment at the Great Falls, on Monday morning, was by six regiments of infantry, a body of cavalry, and a regiment of artillery, all intended for the Upper Potomac. They fired about forty rounds of shot and shell, doing considerable damage to the horses, hurting slightly one person, exclusive of another who was hit in the shoulder. The guns used by the rebels were seven in number, 6 and 12-pounders, the latter being rifled, and throwing projectiles of the Sawyer pattern. At the beginning of the cannonade, Lieut.-Col. Suiter and the Adjutant of the 24th N. Y., rode up to the Falls, ten miles distant, and found a regiment on guard there widely scattered, they having no artillery to respond with. While Col. Suiter was conversing with the Adjutant, a six pound ball from the enemy's battery passed between them into a sand bank, from whence it was taken. The ball was of a fine finish, showing that the rebels are not deficient to the manufacture of their projectiles.

An army order has just been issued, announcing that all depredations upon private property will be severely punished, and that remission of the death penalty for such outrages will not be granted, &c.; and that the commanders of guards over such property will be held responsible as the principals.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding returned to Fortress Monroe on the 2d inst., from Hatteras Inlet, bringing the latest intelligence and the remnant of the Naval Brigade. A few people were still coming in to take the oath of allegiance. The frigate Susquehannah had taken two prizes which had unsuspectingly approached the Inlet. They were both schooners from the West Indies, loaded with salt, sugar, &c. The gunboat Cambridge came up this morning for coal and water. She has been making the blockade off Beaufort, N. C., and has taken four prizes, the prizes being the Louisa Agnes, from Sunenburg with a cargo of fish, the Revere, from Yarmouth, N. S., loaded with fish, the Edwin, from Barbadoes, with molasses, and the Julia, from St. Johns, with tin, medicine, &c.

The passengers by the boat which arrived on the 5th inst. from Old Point, report that Gen. Wool addressed the prisoners at the Rip Raps, who had been sent there by Gen. McClellan, en route to Tortugas. He told them that had Gen. McClellan shot them on the spot for their rebellion in the face of the enemy, he would have been perfectly justified. He had, however, a proposition to make that all who were willing to place themselves in his hand should step forward three paces. Those who refused would proceed to Tortugas. The entire 150 stepped forward with cheers, and many were so affected as to shed tears of joy.

The Pawnee returned from Hatteras Inlet on the 5th. She reports the loss of the propeller Fanny on Tuesday. She was on her way from the Inlet to Chicomacomica, the encampment of the 25th Indiana regiment, and was captured by three rebel tugs which came out from Roanoke Island. Two rifled cannon, 25 men of the Indiana regiment, including Quartermaster Ira N. Holt, several of Col. Hawkins' regiment, and a cargo of commissary stores, fell into the hands of the rebels. The captain and crew of the propeller alone escaped.

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**Affairs at Washington.**

THE announcement that the Spanish Government purposes sending an expedition against Mexico, with a land force of 5,000 men, to march to the city of Mexico, is looked upon here as a mere brag. Should any such interference take place, our Government has determined to resist it, and to promptly repel with our army and navy any force that may be directed by Spain against the neighboring Republic of Mexico.

It having been reported to the State Department that agents who are employed by individuals to procure passports are in the habit of exacting a fee from those for whom the passports are required, alleging as a reason therefore that a fee was charged by the Department, notice is given that no fee has ever been charged by the Department for a passport—that such a charge is expressly forbidden by the Act of Congress of the 18th of July, 1856, in regard to all passports there issued, except by agents of the U. S. in foreign countries, and in the latter case the fee is limited to the sum of one dollar.

Secretary Seward addressed to the Governor of Maine, the following letter upon the release of a political prisoner confined to Fort Lafayette:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Oct. 4.

GOVERNOR: — Application has been made to the President for the release of Robert Elliot, a political prisoner now held in custody at Fort Lafayette. The evidence taken in his case shows that he had not only conceived the purpose of treasonable co operation in the State of Maine, with insurrectionary citizens, but that he had even gone to the extreme length of getting up an unlawful force to operate in Maine against the Federal Government. His associates in this treasonable enterprise have taken an oath of allegiance to the United States. This proceeding is very proper in itself, but the representations that they make that they and he were loyal to the Union, when they were combining in arms against it, cannot be accepted in his behalf. It appears that he is too intelligent to misunderstand the legitimate tendency of his acts. He cannot be released. On the contrary, continued vigilance in ferreting out conspiracy, and arresting it by announcing it to the Government, is deemed worthy of special commendation. If any of the other offenders are still persisting in their treasonable acts, of course you will not fail to give information to this Department. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To His Excellency ISRAEL WASHBURNE.

The country was startled during the past week by the telegraphic announcement of the arrest of Major General Fremont, and the appointment of General Wool to his command. It is known that Col. Blair has preferred charges against him, but these have not yet reached Washington. According to the revised army regulations, charges are required to be transmitted through the superior officer, which in this case is General Fremont himself. The copy of the charges, however, have been received, to be filed in the event that General Fremont himself shall neglect or decline to transmit the original document to the War Department. The following dispatch, dated the 3d inst., seems to set the matter of General Fremont's removal at rest:

To Brigadier General Curtis, St. Louis:—Fremont is not ordered to Washington, nor from the field, nor is any court martial ordered concerning him.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

General Wool has been relieved from the command at Fortress Monroe by General Mansfield, and has reported himself at Washington. There is good reason to believe that he has been ordered to St. Louis. Should General Wool remain — which is uncertain — he would, of course, as senior officer, rank Fremont. This, however, is very different from displacing General Fremont, who will retain his present position. It is thought more probable, however, in well-informed circles, that General Wool's visit is a temporary one, for the double purpose of examining, on behalf of the Government, the condition and prospects of military affairs in the West, and of giving to pending operations the benefit of his experience and skill.

The excess of expenditures over the Post Office Department receipts for the 4th quarter of the year 1860, was nearly $2,000,000, which excess for the 1st quarter of the present year was $803,000, the receipts being nearly $2,197,000. The receipts in the latter quarter exceeded those of the former by over $50,000.

The United States and New Granadian joint Convention for the settlement of claims against the latter, growing out of the Potomac affair, has appointed Hon. Nathan G. Upham, of N. H., as Commissioner, who acted in a similar capacity in 1853, for the United States and Great Britain Claim Convention. James Carlisle for New Granada will forthwith proceed to take testimony on behalf of that Republic, and present it on the first Monday in November, to which time the Convention adjourned.

The Secretary of War, in consequence of the pressure of public business, is compelled to cease opening any letters addressed to him marked private. Hereafter all letters so marked will remain unopened.

A letter from the ex-President of the Republic of Switzerland, who is now a member of the Federal Council, says:—We watch here with great solicitude the progress of the secession war, a war which if not successfully checked by the patriots of the South, may assume formidable aspects. It is time the array with which the North confronts secession may appear imposing even to the South. Nevertheless, when the avalanche is once fairly in motion, it is too late to frustrate its formation, and gathering in its devastating course to a vast proportion, it sweeps resistlessly onward regardless of every obstacle, until striking some mountain wall of rock, "felsenward" it is dashed into fragments and rendered harmless to many a peaceful and happy valley home upon which it would have otherwise brought ruin and misery. May God Almighty protect the Republic.

By telegraph to the 5th inst., we learn that advices received in Washington from the West, represent that the people are intensely excited over the rumor of the removal of Gen. Fremont. So general is this outcry at the West that the Government has determined not to interfere with him until he has had ample time to show his capacity for command. It is certain that he will neither be superceded nor court martialed while his troops are in the face of the enemy, and his friends are filled with ardent hopes.

Gen. Wool left Washington by the morning train to-day. It is supposed his destination is St. Louis.

Gen. McClellan has put an end to the visits of Pennsylvania politicians in our camps.

The Richmond papers of Thursday state that Jeff. Davis arrived at Fairfax Court House on Wednesday, and made a speech to the soldiers, telling them that if they would make good use of their rifles they would soon be in Baltimore. The Richmond papers state that the sick soldiers of the rebel army have been sent from Manassas to Richmond, and that the movement was made in expectation of a battle.

Washington is not yet purged of traitors, and they still maintain themselves undetected near several officers high in power. An occurrence by which the night expedition against Munson's Hill miscarried in its main purpose, demonstrates this fact. General McClellan did not subject 20,000 men to a night march with no other object than the occupation of an unimportant hill. He had formed a plan to capture the 6,000 or 8,000 rebels who were in that vicinity. With the prudence of a good General, he had arranged certain signals to be displayed from Washington in case any unforeseen occurrence should cause the expedition to be abandoned at the last moment. General McClellan did not confide his plan to any but a very few prominent officers, whose co-operation was necessary. What was his indignation then, when he was on the field personally superintending the movements of the forces, to see the signals from Washington requiring the troops to remain in camp. The rebels discovered the signals, and although he redoubled his efforts to hasten the departure of the troops, the rebels had got beyond his reach when he arrived at their entrenchments. General McClellan is reported to have used very strong language with reference to the manner in which the Union cause was betrayed, and a brilliant and effective coup defeated.

Information has been received by the Government that the British steamer Bermuda, 2,500 tons burden, which, several weeks ago, was reported to be fitting out to carry arms and provisions to the rebels, has succeeded in running the blockade and entering the port of Savannah with a large and valuable cargo of arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, and military stores. The sympathizers with the rebellion in Washington are congratulating themselves upon this event, and laugh in their sleeves at the arrival of this succor, while, as they say, Commodore Stringham was glorifying over the recent victory at Hatteras inlet.

The telegraph this (Tuesday) morning says, it is ascertained from an official source, that Gen. Wool has as yet received no instructions that he will proceed to Missouri.

Numerous complaints and charges have been presented against certain regimental quartermasters for malfeasance in office in the purchase of provisions and forage. The matter will forthwith be investigated, and parties, if found guilty, will be punished. Both Gens. Meigs and Van Vlietdemy deny the statement that any officer of the United States army, connected with the quartermaster's department, is implicated in recently discovered speculations. The Government has already procured a large quantity of forage at about twenty per cent. less than is paid by private individuals in Washington.

Brigadier General McDowell is to be made a Major General of Volunteers.

The President has arrived at no definite conclusion regarding the Missouri question. He has, however, decided that hereafter all contracts and appointments for the Western Department shall be made in Washington in the regular way and through the ordinary channels. Brigadier General W. K. Strong will also be authorized to make such changes in Missouri, as Chief of the Staff, as he shall deem best. It has at no time been decided either to arrest or remove General Fremont; and it is authoritatively reiterated that nothing but the imperative demands of the public interest shall induce the Government to supersede him.

Highly important advices have been received from Cuba by the steamer Karnak. The Spanish war steamer Leono was waiting at Cadiz for the result of the Cabinet conference relative to the European coalition against Mexico, that advices of the ultimatum of Spain might be immediately dispatched to the Captain General of Cuba. In the meantime an expedition is being fitted out to Havana for Mexico, under pretext of sending it to St. Domingo. A good deal of precaution is exercised by the Cuban authorities relative to the general plan and extent of the expedition. It will consist of six batteries of howitzers and 10,000 men. Much of the material is being arranged in packages suitable for transportation on mules. The expedition will be ready to start the latter part of next month. It is given out that Spain is taking these steps against Mexico on her own responsibility, but advices state definitely that the English and French are to send their quota of men as well as to co-operate with their fleets in the Gulf. The whole country will be startled some fine morning by the extent of this movement and the end it has in view. The regulation of Mexico is only one of its least important objects. It squints further North.

## The News Condenser.

— There are at present in Baltimore twenty thousand troops.

— The dry-goods stores at the South are almost destitute of stocks.

— Cannel coal has been discovered in the Northern part of Minnesota.

— Davenport is the largest city in Iowa, and has over 13,000 inhabitants.

— Large quantities of cotton are coming from England to this country.

— Prince Napoleon has sailed from Boston for St. Johns, New Brunswick.

— The pensions now paid by the French Treasury amount to 72,570,350 francs.

— Sam. C. Reid is announced as a candidate for the rebel Congress in New Orleans.

— A bill prohibiting the marriage of first cousins is pending in the Kentucky Legislature.

— It has been decided not to admit children under five years into the Boston schools.

— Stocking-knitting associations have been organized by the ladies of Lebanon Co., Pa.

— Wm. C. Rives is a candidate for the rebel Congress in the seventh district of Virginia.

— A new banking house, composed of New York men, is soon to be opened in Washington.

— James D. Clay, the renegade son of "the gallant Harry," was captured by a boy not over sixteen.

— The marine losses for September are reported at $172,000; the total since January 1 is $10,182,850.

— The rebels have formally taken possession of Arizona, in the name of the "Confederate States of America.

— Six hundred thousand pairs of sewed shoes are now being manufactured in Massachusetts for the army.

— Mr. Holbrook, Governor elect of Vermont, is dangerously ill with typhoid fever at his home Brattleboro.

— Vermont is raising her sixth regiment. There are 600 enrolled, and they went into camp at Montpelier last week.

— The late Duke of Buckingham had a large insurance on his life, upward of three hundred thousand pounds sterling.

— Gov. Morgan, of this State, has designated Thursday, November 28th, as a day of Praise, Thanksgiving, and Prayer.

— The storm on Lake Superior week before last was very severe. Snow fell at Marquette to the depth of three inches.

— It is reported that the Government intends sending the contraband negroes to St. Domingo, but at what time is not stated.

— It is stated that the census returns of Jamaica show a greatly large increase upon the numbers given by the census of 1844.

— The United States Court for the Western district of Virginia has indicted two hundred and forty persons for treason.

— On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of last week, five million cartridges were sent away from the Watervliet Arsenal.

— Governor Brown, of Georgia, has contributed ten thousand dollars for fitting up a hospital in Richmond for Georgia soldiers.

— The first election in Dakota Territory for delegate to Congress and members of the Legislature, occurred on the 11th ult.

— An association is about to be formed in Dublin "for the improvement of Ireland in commerce, trade, and manufactures.

— The Secretary of the Treasury informs the Bank Committee at New York that he is spending $1,200,000 daily, or $8,400,000.

— Capt. Louis Philippe d'Orleans and Capt. Robert d'Orleans are henceforth the designations of Comte de Paris and Duc de Chartres.

— Fortifications have been commenced in Cincinnati. All laborers who offer themselves are employed at seventy-five cents a day.

— Over $500 has been raised in Chicago for the benefit of the sufferers by the late disaster at the Continental Theater Philadelphia.

— Quite a number of engineers, pilots, &c., for the Mississippi gunboats, were sworn into service at Cincinnati, on Tuesday week.

— The Iowa State Register says that Thomas Sargeant, United States Receiver at Fort Dodge, is a defaulter in the sum of $4,309.

— Mr John S Rock, a colored gentleman, recently at the Boston bar, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Suffolk county.

— A son was recently born to a woman in the camp of the 37th N. Y. regiment, and christened Abraham Lincoln, with great ceremony.

— Francis H. Pierpont, Governor of Virginia, has issued a proclamation responding to the call of the President for a national fast day.

— The times do not affect the greatness of old Yale. In spite of the condition of the country, the new freshmen class numbers 130.

— There is said to be contemplation a marriage between the King of Portugal and the youngest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel.

— The Chicago Irish Brigade is to go immediately to St. Louis to be re-armed, re-clothed, re-organized, and sent again to meet the rebels.

— A photographer has purchased, for £7,000, the exclusive right of photographing in the building for the International Exhibition of 1861.

— The corn crop of the United States in 1840 was estimated at 371,000,000 bushels; in 1850, 600,000,000, and in 1860, 800,000,000 bushels.

— It is said that the females who carry letters to the rebels are in the habit of concealing the contraband correspondence in the rolls of their hair.

— The Government works on the Parliament Buildings, at Ottawa, were stopped last week. The cause of the stoppage was not positively known.

— A bomb has been invented in Cincinnati which contains 11 explosive shells, and these inner shells contain each a number of explosive bullets.

— Another comet has been seen by London astronomers. It appears fast approaching the earth, and will shortly be perceptible to the naked eye.

— A Connecticut man, who has just escaped from Florida, says that there are 10,000 bales of cotton at Apalachicola which might easily be captured.

— It should be remembered that there is a General Price (Thomas L.) in the Union service in Missouri. He has, just now, the command at Jefferson City.

— A few days since a party of rebels from Lexington, Mo., plundered the Lunatic Asylum at Fulton of 500 blankets, all the bed clothes, and a number of sacks.

— A new directory of San Francisco estimates the population at 83,223, composed of 40,000 white males, 37,000 white females, 3 000 Chinese, and 2,000 negroes.

— On Monday week, some forty colored people left Detroit for New York, *en route* to Hayti. About four hundred more in that vicinity are getting ready to follow.

— Six companies of infantry, encamped near San Francisco, being a part of the 1,500 called for service on the overland mail route, have been sent to Los Angeles.

— The Albany Journal says scarcely a train of cars or a steamer from New York reaches that city that does not bring munitions of war for Kentucky and Missouri.

— The Auburn Advertiser says the fall of rain in that vicinity, on Friday week, was remarkable in amount, and that Cayuga lake rose a foot in twelve hours.

— Ex Gov Morehead, of Kentucky, and Messrs. Barr and Dadd, editors of the Louisville Courier, arrived in New York on Tuesday week, to be confined in Fort Lafayette.

— The Memphis Appeal contains, among other secession morsels, a letter from Albert Pike, describing his enlistment of Camanches and other Indians in the rebel service.

## The Publisher to the Public.

### A NEW QUARTER!

### Now is the Time to Procure Subscribers!

WITH last No. commenced a New Quarter of the RURAL NEW-YORKER—affording a good opportunity for renewals, or for trial or yearly subscriptions to begin. See notice of "Fall Campaign" on last page—wherein the ensuing quarter is offered, on Trial, at only half price. *Now is the Time for Friends of the Paper to make an Effort in its behalf.* While we are doing our utmost to render its pages interesting, instructive and useful to readers, and beneficial to community—and at the same time advocating what we conceive to be the Best Interest of the Country, in sustaining "the Union, the Constitution and the Laws," regardless of consequences, as we risk losing many subscribers thereby—we appeal to all who think the RURAL is doing GOOD and maintaining the RIGHT, to give it their encouragement and support.

### ABOUT ADVERTISING.

### FACTS FOR BUSINESS MEN.

As the season for Trade is again at hand, we would remind those who wish to do Business the present Autumn and Fall, that the RURAL NEW-YORKER possesses extraordinary advantages as an ADVERTISING MEDIUM, its *actual circulation* exceeding by at least 20,000 that of *any other* paper published in this State or section of the Union (out of New York city.)

In addition to its immense circulation among the best portion of the Rural Population, (more particularly in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, &c.,) it is taken by thousands of Business and Professional Men in Villages and Cities from Canada to California, and Maine to Minnesota. Hence, it is THE medium through which to reach, at once, **Tens of Thousands** of the most enterprising, progressive and wealthy Farmers, Horticulturists, &c., and hosts of Merchants, Mechanics, Manufacturers and Professional Men. Its pages are unquestionably the best and cheapest channel on this Continent for the Business Cards and Announcements of all who wish to address the **Agricultural and Horticultural Public**,—such as Dealers in Implements and Machinery, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Flowers,—Seeds and Fertilizers,—Improved Stock, Real Estate, &c.,—as well as for leading Publishers and Booksellers, (especially of standard and practical works,) Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers, Educational Institutions, Land, Insurance and other Companies, Agencies, &c.; and indeed for all who wish to secure *large* and *wide*, and hence *profitable* publicity. The fact that but limited space is devoted to Advertising, and that a rigid censorship is exercised over that department (our aim being to keep the WHOLE PAPER free from quackery, humbug and deception,) renders the RURAL far more valuable as a medium of making known matters of value and utility—for its announcements are generally so new and of such character as to be read and heeded by all interested.

***Advertising***—THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52½ cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) Sixty Cents a Line. ☞ THE RURAL NEW-YORKER has a far larger circulation than any similar journal in the world, and is undoubtedly the best advertising medium of its class in America.

.*. IN consequence of its largely increased circulation, we are obliged to put the last form of the RURAL to press earlier than formerly, and advertisements should reach us on *Monday* to assure insertion the same week.

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☞ AS POSTAGE STAMPS of the old emission are worthless here, RURAL friends will please remit those of the new issue in future. Demand U S Treasury Notes preferred to any Bank Notes except those of our own and the New England States.

☞ CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-Office to another, must specify the OLD address as well as the NEW to secure compliance with their requests.

☞ THE MONEY WE RECEIVE.—Bills on all solvent Banks in the U. S. and Canada taken at par on subscription to the RURAL, but our agents and other friends will please remit New York, New England, or Canada money, when convenient. Postage Stamps can be remitted for fractional parts of a dollar. For all amounts over $5 we prefer Drafts on either New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, Rochester, or Buffalo, (less exchange,) payable to our order—and all such drafts may be mailed at the risk of the Publisher. If our friends throughout the Union, British Provinces, &c., will comply with these suggestions as far as convenient, the favor will be appreciated.

☞ ABOUT CLUB TERMS, &c.—We endeavor to adhere strictly to our club rates, which require a certain number of subscribers to get the paper at a specified price—say ten to get it at $1,50 per copy, twenty to get it at $1,25, &c. But, in answer to frequent inquiries, (often in connection with remittances for less than a full club,) we would state that, in cases where from 4 to 6 copies are ordered at $1,50 each, with a reasonable prospect of filling up a club of ten, soon (or at least before April 1st,) we send them—and when the club is completed shall give extra copy and premium. We also send 12 to 18 copies at the rate for 20 ($1,25 per copy,) where the person sending is laboring for and confident of obtaining a full club as above. This we do on account of the hard times, and because we think the clubs will soon be filled, yet, if it were not for the panic, and the high rates of exchange at the West, we should maintain the old rule—requiring the full rate in proportion to number sent, and making deduction when clubs are completed.

## Special Notices.

☞ METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 26 Buffalo street, Rochester, N. Y. Among the Gifts presented to the patrons of this popular Establishment for the week ending Oct. 5th, were 6 Gold and Silver Watches, 3 Silver Ice Pitchers, 4 Gold Guard Chains, 3 Silver Cake Baskets, 7 Silver Cups, 14 Sets of Silver Forks, 8 Sets of Tea and Tablespoons, 6 Gold Bracelets, 4 Gold Necklaces, 27 Napkin Rings, besides over 400 other articles of value. A Gift, varying in value from 50 cents to $100.00, accompanies each Book sold. Send for a Catalogue.

THE NEW STOVE ESTABLISHMENT at No. 72 Main street, Rochester, N. Y., has just received a large assortment of *Stoves* and *House Furnishing Goods* of the best styles, which will be sold at the lowest rates. Call and see.

## Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office,
ROCHESTER, October 8, 1861.

FLOUR.—No change in prices of choice brands. Inferior grades have advanced 25 cents per barrel.

GRAIN.—Genesee Wheat is quite firm at last week's quotations, but no more upward has been effected. We quote White Canada at a start of 3@5 cents per bushel. Corn has fallen off about 5 cents, and is slow of sale.

DAIRY.—The transactions of the past two or three weeks have been of a character to operate favorably upon the feelings and pockets of dairymen. During the Summer, Butter and Cheese were sold hereabouts at lower rates than have been prevalent for a number of years, but these products are now slowly advancing, as will be seen by reference to table.

WOOL.—Those farmers who then any considerable quantity of wool, and were able to hold the clip, (as we advised in the RURAL of June 8th,) have, to say the least, no cause of complaint, as another advance of 5 cents per pound has been taken. Dealers think the stock is mostly in second hands, but we hope many of our readers are still in a position to profit by the increased value of this commodity.

SHEEPSKINS now range from 50 cents to $1 00.

### ROCHESTER WHOLESALE PRICES.

| FLOUR AND GRAIN | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, winter wheat | $5,25@6,50 | Eggs, dozen | 10@11c |
| Flour, spring do | 5 00@5 25 | Honey, box | 12@14c |
| Flour, buckwheat | 2 00@2 00 | Candles, box | 10@10½c |
| Meal, Indian | 1 00@1.00 | Candles, extra | 12@12c |
| Wheat, Genesee | 1 10@1 26 | FRUIT AND ROOTS. | |
| Best white Canada | 1 26@1 28 | Apples, bushel | 25@38c |
| Corn, old | 00@40c | Apples, dried ℔ lb | 5@5½c |
| Corn, new | 00@40c | Peaches, do | 12@12c |
| Rye, 60 lbs ℔ bush | 45@50c | Cherries, do | 12@12c |
| Oats, by weight | 25@25c | Plums, do | 00@00c |
| Barley | 45@50c | Potatoes | 30@38c |
| Buckwheat | 0@00c | HIDES AND SKINS. | |
| Beans | 1 20@1 50 | Slaughter | 3½@4c |
| MEATS. | | Calf | 5@6c |
| Pork, Mess | $14.50@15 00 | Sheep Pelts | 50@1 00 |
| Pork, clear | 16 00@17 00 | Lamb Pelts | 31@75c |
| Pork, cwt | 5 00@5 50 | SEEDS. | |
| Beef, cwt | 4 00@5 00 | Clover, bushel | $5,00@5 25 |
| Spring lambs, each | 1 25@1 75 | Timothy | 2 00@2 50 |
| Mutton, carcass | 4@5c | SUNDRIES. | |
| Hams, smoked | 9@10c | Wood, hard | $3 00@5 00 |
| Shoulders | 5@6c | Wood, soft | 3 00@3 00 |
| Chickens | 9@10c | Coal, Lehigh | 7 00@7 00 |
| Turkeys | 10@11c | Coal, Scranton | 5 50@5 50 |
| Geese | 40@50c | Coal, Pittston | 5 50@5 50 |
| Ducks ℔ pair | 38@44c | Coal, Shamokin | 5 50@5 50 |
| DAIRY, &c. | | Coal, Char | 10@12½c |
| Butter, roll | 11@12c | Salt, bbl | 1 38@1 42 |
| Butter, firkin | 10@11c | Hay, ton | 7 00@10 00 |
| Cheese | 6@7c | Straw, ton | 5 00@6 00 |
| Lard, tried | 9@9c | Wool, ℔ lb | 28@40c |
| Tallow, rough | 4@4½c | Whitefish, half bbl | 3 00@3 00 |
| Tallow, tried | 6@6½c | Codfish, quintal | 4 00@4 50 |
| | | Trout, half bbl | 3 00@3 25 |

### THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, OCT 7.—FLOUR—Only a moderate supply offering, and with a fair export and home trade demand, the market rules quite firm. Sales at $5,15@5,30 for rejected, $5,35@5,55 for superfine State, $5,65@5,90 for extra do, $5 35@5 50 for superfine Western, $5 60@5 75 for common to medium extra do, $5 85@5 90 for shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, and $6,00@6,40 for trade brands do —market closing quiet and firm. Canadian may be quoted a shade better, sales at $5,40@5,50 for superfine, $5,65@7,10 for common to choice extra.

GRAIN—Wheat about 1c lower, with only a moderate demand for export, the private accounts from France by the Niagara are not so favorable. Sales Milwaukee club at $1 21@1 25, damaged and inferior do at $1 10@1 14, Chicago spring at $1 19@1 23, winter red Western at $1,30@1,35, amber Iowa $1,26@1,30, Racine spring at $1,20@1,23, red State at $1,30@1,34, very choice amber Michigan at $1 37@1,38—the latter an extreme price; white Western at $1 37@1,45—the latter price for Chicago, white Canadian at $1 40, red long Island on p.t. Rye firm, sales State at 76c. Barley very scarce at 76@77c., as to quality. Corn continues in pretty good demand for export and home consumption, and market rules very firm, sales at 51@53c for damaged and inferior Western mixed; 54@55c. for Eastern do, 55½@56c. for good to prime shipping do, 56@57c for Western yellow, 60c. for Western white, including Western mixed in store at 54½c., free of all charges to Nov 1st. Oats in limited request at 30@32c. for Canadian, and 34@35c. for Western and State.

PROVISIONS—Pork market scarcely so firm, sales at $14 50@15,00 for mess, and $9 75@10 00 for prime. Lard more active and market firmer; sales at 8½@9¼c. Butter in fair request at 7@11c. for Ohio, and 12½@15c. for State. Cheese steady at 4@7c. for inferior to prime.

ASHES—Remain as last noticed, with sales of 75 bbls. Pot and 35 do Pearl, at $5 25, the previous price.

HOPS—The market is firm under the favorable foreign advices, with a good demand from consumers for all grades, and for choice, for export, the receipts continue very light for the season, and the stock does not accumulate, sales reach 150 bales 1861's at 20@24c, as to quality, and 200 do 1860's at 18@20—including 60 bales for export. In Old, some 60 bales 1859 sold at 13½c, and 700 do older growths on private terms.

SEEDS—The demand for Timothy continues good, we note sales of 1,000 bags at $1 77@82, part for shipment. The market for Linseed continues very strong, and prices tend upward, advices from Calcutta being very favorable to holders—the latest accounts from there state that the supply was less than had been expected, and that the demand was more than equal to the supply—we notice sales here of 10@15,000 bags Bombay from store, on private terms, and in Boston, several thousand bags Calcutta, at $1,80@1,85, cash. Rough Flax is in demand, and sales have been made of 2,300 bush. State, at $1,55@1,57, cash.

ALBANY, OCT 7—FLOUR AND MEAL—Our market for flour opened firm, with a strong upward tendency. Some holders advanced their views from 10 to 15 cents per barrel, but up to the close of our report no improvement in prices had been established, although the feeling was buoyant, with an active demand at the closing prices of Saturday. Corn meal is active and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat has further improved in value, with a fair milling demand. Sales white Genesee at $1 30, and white Michigan at $1,40. Corn less buoyant, with a fair demand at a slight decline. Sales mixed Western at 52@51, but mainly at 53½@54. Rye firm and salable at 70. Barley meets with a fair demand, and the market rules pretty steady. Sales Western at 60, two rowed State at 58, Wayne county at 60, Ontario county at 63, prime four-rowed State at 66, and Canada West at 70. Oats quiet but steady. Sales State at 33@33½, the latter figure for lots delivered.

FEED—A steady market, with sales 30 tuns 18 lb. feed at 61½.

BUFFALO, OCT. 7—FLOUR—Sales of extra Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 75@4 87½, double extra Illinois at $5 00, extra Indiana and Ohio at $5,25@5,50, double extra do at $5,50@5,75.

GRAIN—Sales Chicago wheat, No 2 at 96, Kentucky white on private terms amber Iowa at $1,05, Kenosha club at 97, Chicago spring at 96, Michigan at $1,15@1,20, Chicago spring at 95. Corn—Sales at 39@40. Oats—Last sale at 25. Barley—Sales of prime Canada at 63.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork at $13,50, prime at $11,50. Hams, plain sugar cured, at 8@8½, do in sacks, at 8½@9. Lard at 8. Shoulders quiet at 5½. Country beef at $5,00. Salted sides at 6c. Cheese, Hamburgh, at 6@7.

TORONTO, OCT 4.—FLOUR—Flour has been somewhat sought with only moderate supplies. We quote as follows

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine | $4,60@4,65 |
| Fancy | 4.75@5 00 |
| Extra | 5,30@5,40 |
| Double extra | 5.75@6,00 |

Oatmeal is quiet and without change at $5,50 ℔ barrel.

GRAIN—Fall Wheat has been in good demand during the week, with receipts of about 4,000 bushels per day. The price is hardly as good, the highest rate on Tuesday being $1,12 against $1,15 the same day last week. From $1,08 to $1 10 is the range most frequently realized for good wheat, while for common $1 to $1 05 is paid. The decline in price results probably as much from a lower grade of wheat as from any other cause,—though $1,12 is about as much as prime wheat is worth here, compared with its value abroad, taking into account the advance on freights, insurance, &c. Spring is well sustained, and with a good demand and fair receipts, prices are steady at 93@97c per bushel. Barley continues to flow in very freely, the receipts of the week footing up to quite 70 000 bushels. These large receipts begin to affect the market and prices have dropped during the past few days. The highest quotation in our last review was 52c, to-day the best figure is 46c.—the range extending from that down to 42c. Peas in limited supply at 45@50c. The new crop is large and productive, and we may anticipate liberal deliveries. Oats are in fair consumptive demand at 28@30c. ℔ bushel. Of other articles the supply has been only moderate. We quote as follows

| | |
|---|---|
| Butter, Fresh ℔ lb | 18@20 |
| " Tub No. 1 | 10@12 |
| " " No 2 | 8@10 |
| Cheese | 7@9 |
| Eggs, ℔ dozen | 12@14 |
| Chickens ℔ pair | 30@35 |
| Ducks | 40@50 |
| Turkeys, each | 60@75 |
| Potatoes, per bushel | 20@25 |
| Apples, ℔ barrel | $1 50@3 00 |
| Beef,—No 1st and 2nd class ℔ 100 lbs | $3 50@5 00 |
| " inferior | [illegible] |
| Calves, each | 3 00@6 00 |
| Sheep | 2 50@4 25 |
| Lambs | 1 75@2.50 |
| Sheepskins | 50@60 |
| Hides, ℔ lb | 00@4½ |
| Calfskins | 0@8 |
| Hay | 10,00@14.00 |
| Straw | 8,00@9 00 |

—*Globe*.

### THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, OCT 2.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| BEEF CATTLE. | |
| First quality ℔ cwt | $8.00@8.50 |
| Ordinary quality | 7 25@7 75 |
| Common quality | 6 50@7 00 |
| Inferior quality | 5.50@6.00 |
| COWS AND CALVES. | |
| First quality | $45.00@50 00 |
| Ordinary quality | 40.00@45.00 |
| Common quality | 30.00@35.00 |
| Inferior quality | 22 00@28.00 |
| VEAL CALVES. | |
| First quality, ℔ lb | 5½@6 c |
| Ordinary quality | 4½@5½c |
| Common quality | 4½@4¾c |
| Inferior quality | 4 @4¼c |
| SHEEP AND LAMBS. | |
| Prime quality, ℔ head | $4.25@4.75 |
| Ordinary quality | 3.25@4 00 |
| Common quality | 2.75@3.25 |
| Inferior quality | 2.25@2.75 |

BRIGHTON, OCT 3.—At market 1,100 Beeves, 300 Stores, 4,000 Sheep and Lambs, and 530 Swine.

PRICES—Market Beef—Extra, $6.50, first quality, $6.25, second do, $6.00, third do, $4.75@5.50.

MILCH COWS—$42@46; common, $18@19.

WORKING OXEN—$100, $110@135.

VEAL CALVES—$3,00@4,00.

YEARLINGS—$9@10, two years old, $11@13, three years old, $16@17 each.

HIDES—4½@5c. Tallow, 5@5½c.

CALF SKINS—8@9c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—$1 25@1,50, extra and selections, $2,00@4,00.

PELTS—25c.@$1.00.

SWINE—Stores, wholesale, 3½@4½c, retail, 5½c; fat hogs, still fed none, corn fed, none; spring pigs, wholesale, 5½@6c, retail 6½@8c.

CAMBRIDGE, OCT 2.—At market 1,742 Cattle, 1,000 Beeves, and 742 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, Yearlings, two and three years old, not suitable for Beef.

PRICES—Market Beef—Extra, $6.00@6.50, first quality, $6.00@5.75, second do, $5.00, third do, $4.00@4.00.

WORKING OXEN—$80, $110@130.

COWS AND CALVES—$30, 40@50.

STORES—Yearlings, $7@9, Two years old, $12@14, Three years old, $16@17.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—1,196 at market. Prices in lots at $1.50@2.00 each, extra and selections $2.17@4.00.

SPRING LAMBS—None.

HIDES—4½@5c ℔ lb. Tallow, 5@5½c.

PELTS—25@50c. Calf Skins, 7@8c ℔ lb.

VEAL CALVES—$3@5.

ALBANY, OCT. 7.—BEEVES—There is again too many cattle on the market for the benefit of the feeder or drover, the number in the yards being over 4 400 head of fair quality, a few premium ones, many good droves, and some very poor ones. The Eastern buyers are buying only a few at a decline of ⅛@¼c. ℔ lb, live weight, from last week's prices, on the first and second qualities, while premiums and ordinary remain at about the same rates.

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car.

| | This week. | Last week. | Cor week last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 4,128 | 4,326 | 4,281 |
| Sheep | 7,331 | 4,606 | 4,008 |
| Hogs | 220 | 180 | 547 |

Add to the receipts of cattle by railroad 313 State that were driven in, and we have a total of 4 441 against 4,590 last week.

PRICES—We alter our quotations, as will be noticed below

| | This week. | Last week. |
|---|---|---|
| Premium | 4½@4¾c | 4½@4¾c |
| Extra | 4 @4¼c | 4¼@4½c |
| First quality | 3½@3¾c | 3½@3¾c |
| Second quality | 3 @3¼c | 3 @3¼c |
| Third quality | 2 @2½c | 2½@2¾c |

SALES—Not over a dozen droves changed hands, as holders are not inclined to accept the prices offered.

SHEEP—The rise in prices has caused us to have a large supply, the receipts being over 7,000 head. The demand is good and sales quick at last week's rates.

HOGS—The receipts at East Albany have been heavy—say 8,000 head for the week—and prices have fallen off a trifle. We quote good corn fed at 3½@3¾c ℔ lb., live weight, and still fed fat at 3@3¼c. Stock hogs are dull, and we quote nominally at 4c.

MILCH COWS—Nominally $28@35.

### THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, OCT. 3.—The market continues active, and with a light stock, prices have further improved. For prices, we refer to our revised quotations. Sales have been made of 60,000 lbs Fleece at 42@46c, and 20 000 lbs Pulled 36@42c, cash; also, 200 000 lbs California, 50,000 lbs unwashed Chilian, and 50,000 lbs Mediterranean (part from England) at prices not made public, but known to be high. Heavy importations are required to supply immediate wants. Large orders have gone abroad, but full prices will rule till the market is better supplied. There is now but little wool in first hands.

| | |
|---|---|
| American Saxony Fleece ℔ lb | 45@48 |
| American full-blood Merino | 44@45 |
| American half and three-quarter blood Merino | 40@46 |
| Native and one-fourth Merino | 40@42 |
| Extra, Pulled | 38@40 |
| Superfine, Pulled | 38@40 |
| No 1, Pulled | 32@34 |
| Lamb's, Pulled | 32@35 |
| California, fine, unwashed | 30@32 |
| California, common do | 12@20 |
| Peruvian, washed | —@— |
| Valparaiso, unwashed | 12@15 |
| South American Merino, unwashed | 21@23 |
| Do do. Mestiza, do | 16@20 |
| Do do common, washed | 14@17 |
| Do do Entre Rios, do | 15@17 |
| Do do Entre Rios, unwashed | 9@12 |
| Do. do Cordova, washed | 21@25 |
| Cape Good Hope, unwashed | 25@27 |
| East India, washed | 12@26 |
| African, washed | 20@30 |
| Do unwashed | 16@20 |
| Smyrna, do | 17@18 |
| Do. washed | 20@26 |
| Mexican, unwashed | 12@14 |

BOSTON, OCT 2.—The demand for fleece wool continues active and sales are readily made at 40@55c ℔ lb, and firm.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saxony Fleece | 41@42 | Pulled No 1 | 35@39 |
| Full blood Merino | 40@41 | Do No 2 | 00@01 |
| Three-fourth do | 40@41 | Texas | 9@40 |
| Half do | 36@40 | Smyrna, washed | 15@26 |
| Common | 35@40 | Do. unwashed | 9@17 |
| Western mixed | 30@35 | Buenos Ayres | 9@45 |
| Pulled Extra | 43@48 | Crimea | 7@17 |
| Do Superfine | 40@43 | Canada | 30@34 |

ALBANY, OCT. 3.—The demand for Fleece and Pulled Wool continues quite active and the market firm with an upward tendency. The sales of Fleece during the week have reached 100 000 lbs., on private terms, supposed to be very full prices.—*Journal.*

CINCINNATI, OCT 2.—A continued active demand, and prices buoyant. The entire clip has now passed from first hands into those of manufacturers and large operators. 10,000 lbs. common sold here within the week at 37c. Fine clips bring 43@44c, and at the close well washed common would bring 38@39c. Pulled is selling at 34@31.—*Gazette.*

DETROIT, OCT 5.—There is now no wool left in first hands except an occasional lot of full or three-fourths blood. Prices have materially advanced, 37½c being freely offered, and it is probable that even a trifle higher would be paid.—*Tribune.*

## Married.

IN Penfield, Oct. 2d, by Rev. JAS. L. EDSON, Mr. ALEXANDER M. NEWBERRY, of Walworth, Wayne Co., and Miss ELVIRA HIPS, of Penfield.

## Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52½ cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) Sixty Cents a Line.

☞ Its immense circulation among the Producers and Dealers of the Free States, renders the RURAL NEW-YORKER by far the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium of its class. This FACT should be borne in mind by all Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers, &c., who must necessarily depend upon the People of the North for patronage.

SEEDS—APPLE AND PEAR, PITS—Plum and Peach. Stocks—Apple for root grafting—$2.50 per 1,000. Plum, Cherry, Pear and Quince. Stock, for planting the orchard, vineyard, fruit and court yard. Brinckles, Orange, Antwerps, $5 per 100, $30 per 1,000. Houghton's Seedling Gooseberry $4 per 100, $25 per 1,000, and all other articles at astonishingly rates. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues furnished. Established 1841. E. C. FROST, Havana, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND AMBROTYPES.—The long established Gallery of Hovey & Hartman still presents its many features of attractiveness to all desiring Photographs, Ambrotypes, Cartes de Visite, or anything peculiar to the Daguerrean Art. Since the introduction of the "Cartes" and the unexampled favor with which they have been met, Messrs. H & H. have given special attention to their production and can warrant superior specimens.

Pictures of all sizes, and for all prices (from 50 cents upward), taken daily and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Readers of the RURAL who wish for life like portraitures may depend upon obtaining them at the Gallery corner of Main and St. Paul streets, Rochester, N. Y.

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Of their Patent Endless Chain Horse Powers, Combined Threshers and Cleaners, Threshers and Separators, and Clover Machines. Also an improved pattern of Lever Horse Powers and Large Threshers and Cleaners. Wood Saws, (both circular and cross-cut) &c. The First Premium was awarded their Thresher and Cleaner at the late New York State Fair.

The Clover Machine is recommended at this time to the notice of the public as one unsurpassed by any others in use.

Full description and prices of machines will be found in an illustrated circular, which will be mailed free to all applicants.

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400,000 Choice Apple Seedlings, 1 year, $3 ℔ 1,000, packed and delivered at depot, free of charge. WM. P. MACOMBER, Bloomington, Illinois.

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GEO BOWERYEM, Commission Agent, New York.

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Bombazines, Alpacas and Paramettas,
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French and American Prints and Ginghams,
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Lace and Muslin Drapery, (Yard or Set,)
Wrappers and Drawers, Ladies' and Gentlemens,
White Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, &c.
*—ALSO—*
Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings,
Tickings, Denims and Towelings,
At LESS than the present New York prices.

Notwithstanding the general stagnation in almost every department of business during the last few months, it is with much satisfaction that we are able to record the fact that our efforts to maintain our former amount of business have been entirely successful, and in some departments the sales have increased over those of any previous year.

EVERY DEPARTMENT CONTAINS BARGAINS!

Which we should be happy to exhibit, confidently believing that they would be appreciated by the most economical purchaser. We are also extensive manufacturers of

LADIES' CLOTH GARMENTS.

Every desirable grade of Cloth and Beaver CLOAKS, of the most approved and Fashionable Styles, are now offered by us in great variety. We are also prepared to

MANUFACTURE GARMENTS TO ORDER,
*AT A FEW HOURS' NOTICE,*

For those who prefer selecting their own Cloths.

We have taken great pains in perfect arrangements appertaining to this popular branch of our business, and we are every month acquiring more and more popularity in the Manufacturing Department.

☞ OUR PRICES ALWAYS SATISFACTORY
HUBBARD & NORTHROP,
612 69 & 71 Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.

PRATT'S
CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
54 State St., Mansion House Block,
*ROCHESTER, N. Y.*
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST REGULATED
SHOE STORE
IN WESTERN NEW YORK.
A Full assortment of both
Eastern and Home-Made Work
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
All kinds of Boots and Shoes
MADE TO ORDER,
And the work done promptly when promised
NO MISREPRESENTATIONS ALLOWED FOR THE SAKE OF SELLING.
Parties buying goods at this Store can IN ALL CASES have
THEIR MONEY REFUNDED
If they desire it, if the goods bought are not as represented or do not fit and are returned in good order.
PERSONS from the COUNTRY
Visiting the city and wishing to purchase Good Boots and Shoes, should be sure to find this Store
PRATT,
54 State Street, Mansion House Block,
Third Door South of Market Street.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, VINES, &c.—The largest and most complete stock ever offered in Niagara county. For sale at war prices.

Local and Traveling Agents wanted to sell Trees from our Nurseries. For Prices and Catalogues address
E. MOODY & SON, Niagara Nurseries, Lockport, N. Y.

ITALIAN QUEENS.—Having imported per steamer New York, a lot of genuine ITALIAN BEES, (which arrived in a remarkably good state,) I shall be able to furnish amateurs with pure genuine ITALIAN QUEENS. For price and other information, apply to
C. WM. ROSE, 63 Exchange Place, New York.
N. B.—This being the last and only importation this season, the public can rely on getting a perfectly pure breed. 610-4t

A NOTED FARM FOR SALE.—The farm occupied by the subscriber for over fifty years, containing 300 acres of choice tillable land, under good cultivation, located three mile north of Lyons village, is now offered for sale. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and most of the amount can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or address SILAS PATTEN,
610-4t Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y.

HIGHLAND NURSERIES, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
PRICES lower than can be found elsewhere in the State, for the same quality.

We invite the attention of Nurserymen and Dealers to our large assortment of choice and well grown

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses,

which we offer for sale lower than can be purchased elsewhere in this State. Our stock of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, CURRANTS, GRAPES, &c., &c., is large, of fine growth, and of choice varieties.

We also offer the finest seedlings of Apples, Pear, Plum and Angers Quince to be found any where.

Apple grafts furnished to order.
Packing done in the best manner.
610-4t COWLES, ROBERTS & CO

STENCIL TOOLS.—The best in the World, at fair prices. Address W. K. LANPHEAR & CO.,
609-3teo Box 1,749 Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANCER CURE.—DR. N. BABCOCK'S MEDICAL and SURGICAL OFFICE and great CANCER EMPORIUM, No. 392 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn. Cancers and Tumors of all descriptions removed without pain, and without the use of the knife. Dr. BABCOCK would inform all persons afflicted with Cancers or Tumors of any description, that by addressing a letter to him, they will be furnished with a circular of his mode of treatment, free of charge.

Dr. BABCOCK is the original Cancer Doctor of New England, and the only one who removes Cancers without pain. All others are but imitators, induced by his success to profess themselves Cancer Doctors. Plenty of references to those who have been cured can be seen at my office.

White Swellings, Hip Diseases, Birth Marks, Scrofulous and Malignant Ulcers, Diseases of the Mouth and Throat, Ulceration of the Bones, Tetter, Scald Head, and all Diseases of the Skin permanently cured.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
DR. N. BABCOCK,
608-13t No. 392 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

TREES.—We offer for sale first class trees at the following prices.

Apples $30 ℔ 1,000, Standard Pears $200 ℔ 1,000, Dwarf Pears $130 ℔ 1,000, Cherries $50 ℔ 1,000, Plums $200 ℔ 1,000, Peaches $40 ℔ 1,000, Apple Seedlings $3.00 ℔ 1,000.

For particulars send for our Catalogue.
607-tf H. SOUTHWICK & SON, Dansville, Liv Co., N. Y.

TREES! TREES AT WHOLESALE.
Toledo Nurseries.
FAHNESTOCK & BAKER.

We invite the attention of Nurserymen, Dealers and Planters to our very large and exceedingly fine Stock, and the very low prices at which we offer them. We are almost exclusively in the wholesale trade, hence Nurserymen and Wholesale Dealers will find us fully prepared to meet their wants.

Our Advantages over Eastern Nurseries.

1st. By making your purchases of us, you will save $12 to $15 per 1,000 Trees in transportation, besides the ruinous delays and risks.

2d. Our TREES being grown in the West on the best of soil, are acclimated and suited to the Western trade.

3d. They are out of the ground a much shorter time, hence less liable to injury. We pack in the best manner, in boxes with damp moss.

Read our prices and order early. "First come, first served."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apple Trees, fine, | 5 to 7 feet | | $75.00 per 1 000 |
| Do. " | 3 to 4½ feet | | 40.00 " |
| Do. Dwarf | 1 year | | 110.00 " |
| Do. " | 2 " | | 130.00 " |
| Pears, Standard, | 2 " | $25 ℔ 100, | 230.00 " |
| Do. " | 1 " | | 180.00 " |
| Do Dwarf | 1 " | | 140.00 " |
| Do. " extra | 2 " | $20 ℔ 100, | 180.00 " |
| Cherries, Standard, | 6 to 7 feet | $11 ℔ 100. | |
| Do. Dwarf, fine, | | $12 ℔ 100. | |
| Peach Trees, | | | 60.00 " |

Currants, Black Naples, $35, Red and White Dutch, $25, other sorts very low.

Grape Vines, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Blackberries, and Strawberries, in quantity, at the lowest prices.

Evergreens, 1 to 3½ feet, at war prices.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and all kinds of Stocks very low. FAHNESTOCK & BAKER, Toledo, Ohio,
607-4teo Successors to A. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

ELECTION NOTICE.—SHERIFF'S OFFICE, COUNTY OF MONROE.

Notice is Hereby Given, pursuant to the Statutes of this State, and of the annexed notice from the Secretary of State, that the General Election will be held in this County, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, at which election the officers named in the annexed notice will be elected. HIRAM SMITH, Sheriff.
Dated, August 1st, 1861.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }
Albany, August 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of Monroe:

SIR,—Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones.
A Comptroller in the place of Robert Denniston.
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers.
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond.
A State Treasurer, in the place of Philip Dorsheimer.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Josiah T. Everest.
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the Seventh Judicial District, in the place of Henry Welles, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Senator, for the Twenty-eighth Senate District, comprising the County of Monroe.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Three Members of Assembly.
A Sheriff, in the place of Hiram Smith.
A County Clerk, in the place of Dyer D. S. Brown.
A Superintendent of the Poor, in the place of Henry H. Babcock.
Two Justices of Sessions, in the places of Alpheus S. Clark and Daniel B. DeLand.
Three Coroners, in the place of Frederick Reichenback, Oscar F. Brown and James W. Craig.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. 606-1d

HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL.

THIS admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1861. It is, if possible, made better than ever before, and well worthy the attention of farmers wanting such Machines.

It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind Grapes. Price, $40. For sale by dealers or the manufacturer. W. D. HICKOK,
604-10t Eagle Works, Harrisburg, Pa.

### OUR COUNTRY.

On primal rocks she wrote her name;
Her towers were reared on holy graves;
The golden seed that bore her came
Swift-winged with prayer o'er ocean waves;

The Forest bowed his solemn crest,
And open flung his sylvan doors,
Meek Rivers led the appointed Guest
To clasp the wide embracing shores,

Till fold by fold, the broidered land
To swell her virgin vestments grew,
While Sages strong in heart and hand
Her virtue's fiery girdle drew.

O, Exile of the wrath of kings!
O, Pilgrim Ark of Liberty!
The refuge of divinest things,
Their record must abide in thee.

First in the glories of thy front
Let the crown jewel Truth be found;
Thy right hand fling, with generous wont,
Love's happy chain to farthest bound.

Let Justice, with the faultless scale,
Hold fast the worship of thy sons;
Thy Commerce spread her shining sails
Where no dark tide of rapine runs.

So link thy ways to those of God,
So follow firm the heavenly laws,
That stars may greet thee, warrior-browed,
And storm sped Angels hail thy cause

O, Land, the treasure of our prayers,
Hope of the world in grief and wrong,
Be thine the tribute of the years,
The gift of Faith, the crown of Song.

*Atlantic Monthly*

## The Story-Teller.

[From Godey's Lady's Book for October.]

### JOSEPHA ASHTON'S NEW SILK DRESS.

BY EDITH WOODLEY.

[Concluded from page 324, last number.]

JOSEPHA and Rhoda rose an hour earlier than usual the following morning, that they might have time for the dairy-work before breakfast; as the sun was not more than half an hour high when they were ready for their drive to the village. Early as it was, Sir White Stockings had been harnessed to the old square-top chaise full fifteen minutes, during which, with the morning sun shining on his glossy coat, he had stood hitched to the gate-post, indulging in a delicious nap.

Sir White Stockings, notwithstanding his aristocratic prefix, meekly performed his daily duties as horse of all work; having never been known, in a single instance, to falsify the docility warranted — as those said who professed to be judges — by his white feet, which had suggested his name. Had it not been so, Rhoda Ellis, who had great confidence in her knowledge of managing a horse, would have insisted on driving; but now, without reluctance, she yielded the reins to Josepha, who, in common with most young persons of either sex, was ambitious to exhibit her skill, and who cherished a secret hope that they might meet numerous vehicles, so as to render it the more conspicuous.

The day had arrived near the close of which Geo. Ashton, accompanied by his friend, Aubrey Chester, was expected home. Josepha, in her moss-colored gown, relieved round the throat with a plain muslin ruffle, and with a complexion brightened by exercise and expectation, was going round from place to place, taking a final look to make herself sure that everything was in order. Last of all she and Rhoda went to see if all was just as it should be in the spare chamber.

"I couldn't have been made to believe," said Rhoda, "that the new paper would make the room look so much better. Those sprays of red roses, with their buds and green leaves, look almost like real ones, and the blue ground is exactly the color of the sky. And how well the fringed netting on the curtains looks; it is white as the driven snow. If Aubrey Chester wants a better or a pleasanter room than this is, according to my mind, he's hard to please." And as she spoke, she adjusted the cushion of the great easy-chair, and grouped the peacock feathers over the looking-glass, so that their rich colors would show to more advantage.

"At any rate," replied Josepha, "we have done our best, and if George is only satisfied, I shan't care."

"I hope nothing has happened to make them put off coming, now we are all ready for them," said Rhoda.

"That will soon be decided," was Josepha's answer. "The stage has turned the corner, and will be here in less than two minutes." And she hastened down stairs, so if they *did* come, she would be ready to welcome them.

They were not long held in suspense; the stage-coach soon began to diverge from its onward course, and just at the right point to describe a graceful curve on the little smooth expanse of swarded ground which fell with an easy slope from the farm-house, and to bring up exactly opposite the front door. A few moments more and George Ashton and Aubrey Chester stood on the door-step. George was too impulsive to stand much on ceremony in the manner of introducing his friend, but there was a sincerity in the way he was welcomed which made him feel very much at home.

"He isn't half as handsome as George," said Rhoda, the first opportunity she had of speaking apart to Josepha. "Do you think he is?"

"No, indeed; I have never yet seen any one who was; but I like his looks." As she said these last words her voice dropped to a low key, as if she was speaking to herself rather than to Rhoda.

"Well, I can't say that I exactly *dis*like them, but as he was the means of your not having the silk gown, I have a kind of pique against him, and have made up my mind that I won't like either his looks or behavior; and I don't mean to change it till I have time to see more of him."

Josepha only smiled at the air of determination which Rhoda put on, as she well knew that when most resolutely bent on being angry, a kind word, or look even, was sure to propitiate her.

It was not her sisterly fondness that made Josepha assent to Rhoda's remark relative to her brother. George Ashton *was* handsomer than Aubrey Chester; yet there were few persons who, on being well acquainted with the latter, would not have been too well satisfied with his looks to notice that his features were less finely moulded. His frank, open countenance; his pure white brow, on which was set the unmistakable seal of intellect; his clear, beaming eyes; and above all his mobile mouth, which, of all the indices of character, has been said to be the truest and most reliable, formed an ensemble which left nothing to be desired.

He had been at the farm-house about a week, and he and Rhoda Ellis were the best of friends, although for the first two or three days she had carefully and persistently nursed her pique against him, when Mrs. Sally Farnsworth, as she often did, rode over to pass the day. She was Mr. Ashton's only sister, and for many years had been a widow. It is not unlikely that she had some curiosity to see Aubrey Chester, and it is certain that she wished to know how the spare chamber looked with its new paper, now that everything was restored to order.

"Well, Josie," said her aunt, smoothing down the folds of her rich chintz gown, preparatory to taking her seat in the arm-chair, always appropriated to her use whenever she made them a visit, "I find that you and your brother, and the other young college spark, are all going to be invited to Susan Winn's wedding."

"I am glad to hear it," replied Josepha; "for I've no doubt that George and his friend Aubrey will very much like to go."

"And shouldn't you like to go too?" said Mrs. Farnsworth, giving Josepha a sharp look.

"Certainly, if it would be convenient; but it won't be."

"Now, Josie, I desire to know how you can tell so long beforehand?"

"How long is it?"

"Let me see: to day is Wednesday, and the wedding is to be Thursday. 'Twill be just two weeks from to-morrow, then; so you see that you will have plenty of time to get ready in, if you've ever so many furbelows to make."

"As to that, aunt, you know I never wear many furbelows; I don't look well in them."

The entrance of George and Aubrey prevented Mrs. Farnsworth from pursuing the subject, though she by no means felt satisfied. She, therefore, after awhile, at a moment when Josepha was busily employed with some little task imposed by her brother, left the room, making a sign for Rhoda to follow her.

"Come," said she, as soon as she had closed the door, "let us go up into the back chamber. There's something I want to speak about to you."

Rhoda, with her curiosity a good deal excited, followed in silence.

"There's nobody round who'll be likely to overhear what we say, is there?"

"Oh no," replied Rhoda, "there's no danger of that. The partition between this room and the spare chamber is rather thin, but Aubrey Chester isn't there now. He went out a minute ago, and I saw him going over to the maples."

"Now, Rhoda," said Mrs. Farnsworth, "I want you to tell me, if you can, what there is to prevent Josie from going to Susan Winn's wedding."

"There isn't anything that I know of. Why do you ask?"

"Because, when I told her this morning that she and her brother, and the young college spark that's here were to have an invitation, she said right off that it wouldn't be convenient for her to go; so I kind of thought that there might have been a little misunderstanding with her and this Aubrey Chester."

"To my certain knowledge there never has been anything of the kind."

"What can be the reason, then? It can't be for the want of something suitable to wear, for she couldn't wish for anything handsomer than that dove-colored silk you told me she was going to have."

"Oh, I know all about it, now! Strange I didn't think when you first asked me."

"Well, if it's no privacy, I should like to have you tell me."

"It's nothing but what you may know, though Josie and I, too, thought 'twas best not to say anything to her father about it; for 'twould make him feel unpleasantly to know that all the daughter he has can't dress as well as other girls of her age and station. You know, as well as I do, that it's no easy matter for your brother to keep square with the world, nor won't be, till he has the means of paying up the rest of the money he was obliged to hire for George's college expenses." And without further circumlocution, Rhoda informed her why Josepha was obliged to give up having the silk dress.

"I wish I could have known it a week sooner," said Mrs. Farnsworth, when Rhoda had finished her narration; "for, then, I had enough by me to purchase the silk and trimmings too, but a neighbor called on me the other day, and wanted to borrow ten or a dozen dollars for a month or two, so I let him have it. As for what corn and grain I have to spare, It most all go to pay the hired man. If Smith would only take that nice piece of flannel I made last summer — there are full twenty-five yards of it — in exchange for the silk, there would be an end to the trouble; but there's no use trying him, for I spoke to him about taking it in the way of trade, only about three weeks ago, and he said it wouldn't be salable. I can't think of anything else I have to spare, but I'll look round after I go home and see if I can't find something."

"Who knows but that you may?" said Rhoda.

"I hope I shall, for 'twill be too bad for Josie, who is so industrious, and so self-denying, to be obliged to stay moping at home for the want of a gown that's fit to wear, when her brother and the young man from the city are the means of depriving her of it. I haven't forgot the time when I was young."

"Nor I, either; and I can't help hoping that something will turn up yet, so that she can go."

"Amen," said a voice the other side of the partition, though not loud enough to be heard by Mrs. Farnsworth and Rhoda.

Though Rhoda Ellis was not mistaken in thinking that she saw Aubrey Chester going towards the maples, it was less recent than she imagined; and when she and Mrs. Farnsworth sought the back chamber as a safe place for their private conversation, he had had time since he returned to nearly finish a long letter, which the evening previous he had commenced writing to his sister. A few words which he overheard, while they excited his curiosity, at the same time caused him to believe that by hearing more he might think of some plan by which to remedy the little piece of family injustice of which he had been the innocent means. For this purpose, all he had to do was to remain where he was; for although, on all ordinary occasions, Rhoda Ellis was fairly entitled to a place in the category of those who speak gentle and low, that "excellent thing in woman," she had so set her heart on Josepha's having a silk dress when she was eighteen that she could not yet calmly look her disappointment in the face. The theme, therefore, as usual, proved exciting, causing her, without her being aware of it, to raise her voice to a higher key than was at all necessary; while Mrs. Farnsworth, nearly as much stirred up as her warm and single-hearted interlocutor, spoke in tones equally loud and resonant.

Aubrey's first thought was to ride over to the village, purchase the necessary quantity of silk, and hire Natty (he and Natty had several times met, and become good friends,) to take it to Mr. Ashton's. But this idea was quickly abandoned. He had already found that there were too many sharp, prying eyes, and too many nimble tongues in Mapleton for a transaction like that to remain a secret, and a girl of Josepha Ashton's spirit and delicacy must not be made the subject of invidious remark, such as commonly spices a choice piece of gossip.

"Ah, I have it," said he to himself, when he heard Mrs. Farnsworth lamenting the unsaleableness of her piece of flannel. Having quickly formed a plan, of which the piece of flannel was the nucleus, he at once commenced putting it in operation. In a few moments the subjoined paragraph was added to what he had already written to his sister:

"This letter will reach you to-morrow evening. In your answer, which must be immediate, for it may be too late for my purpose should I fail to receive it next Saturday, please commission me to purchase some flannel, such as is manufactured by farmers' wives and daughters. The number of yards must not be less than twenty-five. You will undoubtedly consider this a singular request for *me* to make; but all explanations must for the present be deferred, or I shall miss getting my letter to the post-office in season for the next mail."

His sister's answer, which he received at the time requested, was as follows:

"The home-made flannel is precisely what I am in want of; a fabric of that description being much needed for the use of several poor families compelled by sickness and other adverse circumstances to accept assistance."

It was near sunset when Aubrey Chester, with the letter in his hand, and equipped for a ride, entered the sitting-room, where, as he expected, he found Josepha and Rhoda.

"This letter is from my sister," said he, "who wishes me to purchase some home-made flannel. Do you think I can procure twenty-five or thirty yards of a good quality over to the village?"

"No," replied Rhoda, her countenance brightening, "I don't believe there's a single yard to be sold at Smith's or either of the smaller stores; but I can tell you where you can get some that's real nice; some that your Aunt Sally made, Josie, and you know that everything, let it be what it will, which comes out of her hands is first-rate; always just as good as it can be. How fortunate that she happened to mention to me the other day that she had twenty-five yards of flannel she wanted to sell!"

"Nothing could have been more so," said Aubrey Chester; "and lest she should have an opportunity to part with it, I will ride over this evening, and make sure of it."

"Everything will come round right at last, and you'll have your silk gown, after all, I really believe," said Rhoda, as soon as he was gone.

"What makes you think so?"

"Because, when your Aunt Sally was here last Wednesday, I told her about the disappointment you and I had met with about the silk, and she said if she could only sell the flannel, you should have it."

By ten o'clock the next Monday morning, Mrs. Farnsworth made her appearance at the farm-house, accompanied by Lucy Ross, the village dress-maker. Without comment, she placed a package done up in brown paper on the table. Having, with Josepha's assistance, divested herself of her hood and cloak, she took her accustomed seat in the large arm-chair, where she sat long enough to attain that degree of warmth favorable to the production of geniality and good-fellowship previous to making any allusion to the package.

"Josie," she then said, in her quick, bright way, "hand me that bundle that's lying on the table."

Josepha did as she was desired, looking, meantime, profoundly unconscious. Her aunt, with great deliberation, proceeded to undo the hard knot — an operation nearly equal to picking a lock — in which the twine was tied securing the package, refusing to avail herself of the aid of the scissors, proffered by the impatient Rhoda, who was haunted by a vague feeling which she would have been ashamed to express, that, after all, the contents of the paper, like fairy gold, might have changed to some worthless substance. The untying of the knot being at length fairly achieved, Mrs. Farnsworth folded aside the paper so as to reveal just a glimpse of what it contained.

"Come this way, Josie," said she, "and tell me what you think of this piece of silk."

"I think I never saw any silk that I liked better," was Josepha's answer. "It must have come off of the piece we saw over to the village, Rhoda."

"Yes, and we both thought that it was one of the most beautiful pieces of silk that we ever set eyes on."

"Well, I'm glad you like it, Josie, for I bought it on purpose for you. There, you needn't go to thanking me; I did it to please myself as much as you. I found out — no matter how — what the obstacle was to your going to Susan Winn's wedding, and I was determined to remove it, if I could. Now, I don't approve of laying out every cent on finery and gimcracks such as the girls now-a-days think they must have; but your attending a wedding with nothing better to wear than that moss-colored gown, pretty and decent as it is on ordinary occasions, wasn't to be thought of, and I didn't blame you for saying that you couldn't go. And now, Josie, if you'll just have a fire kindled in your room, we shall be out of the way, and Lucy and all of us can work to better advantage."

The evening appointed for the wedding had arrived. Richard Page, the bridegroom, besides possessing many estimable moral qualities, was quite good-looking, and, as the bride had for a year or two been the reigning belle, there was more truth in the standing remark, that they were the handsomest couple ever married in Mapleton, than there usually is on similar occasions. At any rate, the guests, for the time being, believed the assertion to be true, the abundance and excellence of the good cheer provided for their entertainment having the effect to make them on good terms with themselves, which, as is common in such cases, made them quick to perceive and ready to admit whatever was praiseworthy in others.

As to the legitimacy of Susan Winn's claim to being the most beautiful girl in Mapleton, Aubrey Chester, when asked his opinion, was ready to allow that she was very pretty; but his eye wandered involuntarily towards Josepha, and the comparison which he mentally made between them was by no means in favor of the bride, rich and costly as were her outward adornings. If the truth could have been known, the beauty of Josepha was, in his estimation, much heightened by the dove-colored silk; less on account of its being really becoming than from the secret knowledge he possessed that it was obtained through his agency. Of this, however, he was ignorant, it being a species of self-love which, though by no means uncommon, is too delicate and unobtrusive to be readily recognized as such.

"Did you have a good time last evening?" said Aubrey Chester, the next morning, to Natty, who had been hired of his master by Mr. Winn, to help take care of the horses.

"Yes, I did. 'Twas enough sight better than to sit husking by moonlight all alone in the barn, as I should have had to if I had stayed at home. But I know of something that I should like better'n to be a king and to wear a crown of gold and diamonds all the time."

"What is it, Natty?"

"What should it be but to live with Miss Josepha when she comes to be married, and take care of the horses, and the carriage, and such like!"

"Then you think that Miss Josepha will be married, some day?"

"Yes, I do, and I shouldn't wonder if you were of the same mind."

"Well, whenever she's married, if I am present and have a chance, I will speak a good word for you."

"Thank you kindly. The place is the same as mine; for I am certain that if you *ain't* present, she'll never be married."

## Wit and Humor.

### PRENTICE ON THE REBELS.

IT may be Bishop Polk is out of his head. As he resided at Memphis, he may have actually supposed that Tennessee was Egypt — himself Moses, his Confederate congregation the Children of Israel, and Kentucky the Promised Land. Ah, Brigadier General Bishop Polk, Kentucky isn't the land, *we* promise you.

IT is said that Jeff. Thompson intends soon to be quartered in St. Louis. We wonder whether he expects to be quartered there after the fashion in which he threatens to quarter other people — after hanging and drawing them?

THE people of Kentucky are neither Egyptians nor heathens. *They* have never invaded *Tennessee*. But they would recommend to Brigadier General Polk to read the second book of the Pentateuch, and take the hint.

A SECESSION editor in the lower part of the State boasts that he has at least as much courage as we have. No doubt he has more. We hope we have enough courage to attack a trench, but he has enough to attack a trencher.

WHY should Gen. Zollicoffer attempt to crow over his outrage upon Kentucky? Don't everybody know he has the *Gaps?*

HIS Reverence Brigadier General Polk has smitten Kentucky on one cheek, and now General Zollicoffer has smitten her on the "other side." That is the utmost that Christianity requires a Christian State to put up with.

THE editor of the *Frankfort Yeoman* threatens that he will thoroughly analyze Huston's treason bill. May he Huston's treason bill will thoroughly analyze him.

THE *Richmond Whig* says that in two months the Confederate Government "will command Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri." Ah, yes, but will Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri obey?

ANOTHER DIXIE.

THERE'S Miss Dix, in Washington,
And Benedix, the Colonel,
And General Dix, who interdicts
Secession schemes infernal.

Pete Beauregard, look out for Jeff,
Or spite of all his tricks, he
Will have to dance another dance,
And to another Dixie

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST. — The following story is told of Colonel Favor, and as the Colonel has told it himself, it must be true. A Presbyterian clergymen, while walking the deck of a steamer at St. Johns, New Brunswick, where secessionism had considerable footing, noticing the American flag flying at the masthead of a ship, tauntingly said to Colonel Favor: "Why don't you take a slice off that flag, since you have lost a portion of your country!" Yankee like, the Colonel quickly replied: "Why don't *you* tear a leaf from your Bible because a part of your church has fallen from grace?" The clergyman had no more to say on that subject.

## Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker

### MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 61 letters.
My 9, 23, 19, 31, 11, 4, 24 is a Western city.
My 16, 12, 8, 13, 27, 61 is a good thing where good housewives are.
My 10, 18, 21, 17, 6, 14, 18, 25, 20 is creditable to the RURAL.
My 5, 12, 7, 26, 2, 61, 7 is a noted river in the United States.
My 29, 30, 22, 31, 3 is a boy's name
My 1, 28, 2, 19 23 is a division of a country.
My whole is a gem of truth
Buchanan, Ber. Co, Mich, 1861. A. C. M.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

### A RIDDLE.

MY first is the name of a tribe of Indians. My second is an accompaniment of the toilet, is a nauseous drug, and is an indispensable article among all kinds of machinery. My whole is a new illuminator. B. R. S.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

### CHARADE.

My first denotes company,
My second shuns company,
My third assembles company,
My whole amuses company.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker

### GEOMETRICAL PROBLEM.

EIGHTEEN equal circles touch each other externally, and inclose within the points of contact just one square mile. Required, the radii of the circles. EDWIN A. DONNA.
Governeur, St. Lawrence Co, N Y, 1861
☞ Answer in two weeks.

### ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 611.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma. — Learn to live as you would wish to die

Answer to Surveying Question: — 31 rods in length and 10 rods in breadth.

Answer to Charade. — Ear-ring

### OUR FALL CAMPAIGN!

### The Rural, on Trial, at only Half Price!

IN response to late requests from Agents and others, we would state that, in order to accommodate those wishing to try the RURAL NEW-YORKER for a few months — and also as a means of introducing it more generally in many localities preparatory to the commencement of a new volume — we have concluded to offer the paper from September 1st to January, or from October to January, at ONLY HALF PRICE. We will therefore send the RURAL from September 1st to January (4 months, or 17 papers,) for 33 cents — or 3 copies for $1, 5 for $2, &c. From October to January (3 months — 13 papers,) at only 25 cts. per copy — or 4 copies for $1, 8 for $2, 12 for $3, &c. In each case we will send to as many different post-offices as desired. Our Canada friends will of course add American postage (at the rate of 12½ cts. for 12 months,) to the above rates.

☞ This is offering the RURAL *below* war prices, and at a rate affording us no profit. But we hope, by thus furnishing the paper at or below cost, to introduce it to thousands who will become permanent subscribers. As the times are improving, and the long evenings and period of leisure are coming on apace, we trust the agents and other friends of the RURAL will kindly aid in extending its circulation and benefits. Almost any reader so disposed, can obtain from 4 to 20 trial subscribers with comparatively little effort — thus not only benefiting individuals and community, but contributing to the future prosperity and usefulness of the paper. Friends of the RURAL and its Objects! will you not make some effort in the right direction — to further the circulation of the favorite RURAL WEEKLY, and render its *Fall Campaign* successful?

## Advertisements.

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607-tf 1,120 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Office 505 Broadway, New York.
S. W. DIBBLE, Agent,
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BOOKS FOR RURALISTS.

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| Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals | 75 |
| Allen's Rural Architecture | 1 25 |
| Allen on the Grape | 1 00 |
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